

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

LAWRENCE WALSH DOESN'T KNOW  
WHEN TO QUIT

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 1992

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, once again someone has asked Lawrence Walsh "when."

When will he close down his Iran-Contra probe?

When will the political abuse of the Office of Independent Counsel end?

When will the taxpayers stop footing the bill for meaningless investigations and prosecutions?

And once again, Mr. Walsh's answer has proven disappointing. "It's perfectly clear we're talking a long time," he says.

As Michael Hedges of the Washington Times points out in a recent article, the world has changed dramatically since Mr. Walsh began his probe in 1986. Continuing his office has been compared to prosecuting a branch of bootleggers after prohibition is ended.

Nonetheless, Mr. Walsh plods on, enriching lawyers and leaving a trail of bankrupted victims in his wake.

I commend Mr. Hedges' articles to my colleagues and encourage them to sign on as co-sponsors of the Independent Counsel Sunset Act—H.R. 444—so we never again have to witness such a perversion of our system of checks and balances.

QUIXOTIC QUEST?—AS CRITICS STEAM, LAWRENCE WALSH PUSHES ON WITH IRAN-CONTRA PROBE

(By Michael Hedges)

When asked how long he will pursue his quest, Iran-Contra special prosecutor Lawrence Walsh answers without apology or a trace of irony. "It's perfectly clear we're talking a long time," he says. "Months, not weeks."

Surrounded by canyons of legal documents in the small library of his offices on 13th Street NW., Mr. Walsh looks to be in fighting trim, perhaps 15 years younger than the 80 he turned last month. He appears capable of hanging in there for the long haul in his reduced role of overseer of the legal fallout from the Iran-Contra affair.

And that's what worries his critics, who view Mr. Walsh at best as a Don Quixote on a mission long since rendered irrelevant. The windmills are ever-receding; the cost of the joust continues to mount.

"The whole world has changed but not this guy," one highly regarded Washington lawyer says. "It seems to me this has become an obsessive mission for him."

For Mr. Walsh, the mission began in December 1986, when he was appointed by three federal judges with a broad mandate to investigate arms sales to Iran and allegations of money funneled illegally to the Nicaraguan resistance.

Congressional opponents of the Reagan administration pushed for the probe, but then

almost immediately undercut it by giving immunity at their own hearings to Lt. Col. Oliver North and Adm. John Poindexter. Both men were later convicted but had the charges overturned by federal appellate courts because of the immunity grants.

Even some of Mr. Walsh's supporters contend he should have called in the dogs at that point and left as his primary accomplishment a clear articulation of the problems involved in trying to have simultaneous congressional hearings and a federal criminal probe.

But the prosecutor is still fighting what he perceives as the good fight.

Mr. Walsh's latest target, former CIA official Claire George, says of his indictment, "[It] merely makes me a pawn in the continuous drama of political exploitation."

In an editorial, the Wall Street Journal called the George indictment "another 'Walshing' whereby a legally bizarre prosecution forces its middle-class victim to spend millions of dollars to hire lawyers to shut Mr. Walsh down."

But Lawrence Walsh believes his work has had an important legacy, despite the setbacks and criticism.

"We have shown that there can be effective criminal law enforcement in the national security area, albeit with enormous difficulty," he says. Such expensive efforts should be made, he contends, "if the offense is serious enough."

In an interview, Mr. Walsh makes it clear his purpose is to establish, for history, the principle that criminal prosecution is the ultimate check in the system of checks and balances.

"If we tolerate deliberate deception by a popular and strong chief executive and false statements to the Congress, which is supposed to be one of the checks upon an autocratic executive, we have to see that the checks and balances are effective—and that, in the last analysis, takes law enforcement," he says.

But Mr. Walsh shows far less passion or compassion in defending individuals' rights not to be pursued by government enforcers, his critics maintain.

Asked about Joe Fernandez, a midlevel CIA officer who spent nearly \$2 million to defend himself against charges that eventually were dropped, Mr. Walsh says: "I have no regrets because he always had the opportunity to cooperate with us. . . . He made the choice to be an antagonist."

## HIGH COSTS

That's the attitude that infuriates Lawrence Walsh's opponents. It is what the Wall Street Journal called the "Catch \$2.2 million": Cooperate or be ruined financially in a case that may be dropped or may result in a \$50 fine.

Former Maj. Gen. Richard Secord was another of Mr. Walsh's targets. He eventually pleaded guilty to one count of making a false statement to Congress, was given probation and paid a \$50 fine.

Mr. Secord says he was innocent of the charge, indeed claims Mr. Walsh knew he was innocent.

"I've spent \$1.2 million on legal fees so far and it is not over yet," Mr. Secord says.

"The reason I didn't go to trial was I was flat out of money and my lawyers wouldn't go any further. I pleaded guilty to a non-crime which Walsh knew didn't exist."

The former Air Force general also accuses Mr. Walsh of hounding business clients until several ended their relationships with Mr. Secord's security consulting companies. "Everyone in touch with me, no matter how remote, got called by the legions of lawyers this guy has at his disposal."

And Mr. Secord says \$8 million belonging to his companies has been frozen in Swiss banks since 1986, an embargo Mr. Walsh enforces with occasional memos to the banks saying the freeze is still justified.

"I was financially destroyed by this, and I doubt I will ever recover," Mr. Secord says. "And in the end, the judge gave me a \$50 fine. . . . That was like winning a battle after all your troops are dead."

## THE UPSHOT

After spending—by his own estimate—about \$30 million over more than five years, Mr. Walsh's Iran-Contra cases have for the most part gone one of three ways.

The main targets, former National Security Council aide Oliver North and former National Security Adviser John Poindexter, were convicted. But those convictions later were overturned because they were based in part on the pair's immunized testimony to Congress in 1986.

Others, like former CIA station chief Joe Fernandez, were able to get their cases dropped, but only after spending huge sums in legal fees—in Mr. Fernandez' case, \$1.8 million.

The third class of defendant is illustrated by Elliott Abrams. The former State Department official says he pleaded guilty to charges brought by Mr. Walsh to avoid spending money on defense lawyers. Mr. Abrams was sentenced to community service and the requisite \$50 fine—half the amount of some D.C. parking tickets.

Critics such as Mr. Secord say Mr. Walsh's \$30 million price tag is an intentional misrepresentation of the true costs of the probe. "He lies about that all the time," Mr. Secord says. "The costs of pursuing this investigation have been over \$100 million."

The former general says the higher figure includes costs to the Justice Department, the federal courts, the CIA and other agencies of cooperating with the probe.

Mr. Walsh—whose hourly rate of pay was capped at about \$140,000 a year when he worked on the case full time—won't comment on the future of his investigation. Official sources say it is following a path leading from a guilty plea by former CIA official Alan Fiers. Other indictments are anticipated, officials say, but not of "names" from the Reagan-Bush administration.

When asked specifically about Oliver North, Mr. Walsh says he can't comment because "we may not be through with him yet"—indicating the former Marine lieutenant colonel could be called as a witness in a future case.

## CAREER-CAPPER

When Mr. Walsh began his probe in 1986, the Soviet Union was the Evil Empire, Wash-

\* This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

ington covertly supported Iraqi President Saddam Hussein in his war with Iran, and then-Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega considered himself the Castro of Central America.

If the world has turned, Lawrence Walsh has not let the revolutions distract him. He says he is pursuing to the letter of the broad mandate that a three-judge panel issued 63 months ago.

One newspaper quoted a Walsh acquaintance describing his work as "prosecuting a bunch of bootleggers after Prohibition has ended"—an analogy Mr. Walsh rejects.

From the beginning, Mr. Walsh saw his appointment as the capstone to a career in which he rose from a young, racket-busting prosecutor to a federal judge and top-dollar private lawyer. He also served as deputy to Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge during U.S. peace talks with North Vietnam, and headed the American Bar Association committee that assesses Supreme Court nominees.

Mr. Walsh was born in Nova Scotia, but his family moved to New York when he was 2. He graduated from Columbia College in 1932; three years later, he got his law degree there.

After his first wife died, in 1965 he married Mary Alma Porter of Oklahoma City, his adopted home. He has four daughters and a son.

If Republicans now castigate Mr. Walsh's investigation while liberal Democrats support him, he has spent most of his life serving GOP bosses. At his first news conference as special counsel in December 1986, he answered charges that his ties to the Republican Party were too strong for him to be objective.

Over the years, Mr. Walsh worked for GOP heavyweights ranging from mob-fighting prosecutor Thomas Dewey and New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller to New York City Mayor John Lindsay and President Nixon, who named him deputy to Mr. Lodge in the Paris peace talks.

#### PICKING UP PIECES

Now, Mr. Walsh has turned over the day-to-day running of the Iran-Contra investigation to his deputy, Craig A. Gillen. He stays in Oklahoma City three weeks out of four, working on the book that will be his final word on the probe—if not his critics' or that of historians.

He calls the writing of the book "agony" and says he is saving until last a formulation of how he sees his legacy.

It was in part Mr. Walsh's pugnacious style that backers sought when he was chosen to probe the Byzantine tangle of U.S. arm sales to Iran and clandestine funding of the Contras fighting Mr. Ortega's Sandinista regime in Nicaragua.

But whatever his legacy, for now Mr. Walsh's approach strikes those on the receiving end as vindictive and overzealous. And his targets—largely Reagan administration officials—have a growing body of supporters who believe that, after five years and many million dollars, enough is enough.

"It's a question of how rapidly these things can be handled, and it's not entirely in our control," Mr. Walsh says. "What happens in an investigation is that a piece will fall into place that will pick up a lot of material that had been hanging from an earlier investigation."

The latest development: a closed hearing on Valentine's Day to determine whether classified documents involving Clarie George, former CIA deputy director of operations, should be turned over to Mr. Walsh's staff.

Opponents have compared the George prosecution to Mr. Walsh's 1989 case against CIA agent Joe Fernandez, which was dismissed after the Justice Department declined to release classified documents. The prosecutor will not comment specifically on the George case.

#### REWARDING

Though Lawrence Walsh predicts a long life ahead for his probe, critics hope Congress pulls the plug. The law authorizing the independent counsel expires this year, and Congress will hold hearings to determine whether to extend it.

Mr. Walsh says he has not been called as a witness.

"I think there must be a continuation of the institution, but it should not be used lightly," he says. "The expense is a reflection of the scope of the assignment. . . . It reflects the very broad assignment we were given, and that has been the biggest criticism of it."

Mr. Secord and others say Mr. Walsh's probe is an example of why the law shouldn't be renewed.

"He ought to be Exhibit 1," Mr. Secord says. "If Congress doesn't vote to end the law, I hope Bush has enough guts to veto it."

After all the years, all the battles, all the controversy, does Mr. Walsh ever regret taking the assignment?

"No, it's a public responsibility if you are asked and can do it," he says. "Secondly, it is a very challenging and interesting assignment. Professionally, it's been rewarding, although not without its disappointments."

#### LAWRENCE WALSH CAN DISH IT OUT OUTSIDE COURTROOM

(By Michael Hedges)

Lawrence Walsh has been brawling in courtrooms since the 1930s, when he battled the mob as a young prosecutor under New York District Attorney Thomas Dewey.

So Mr. Walsh is toughened against insults from adversaries such as Lt. Col. Oliver North, who called him a "vindictive wretch."

But he still can be quick to anger.

Ask the Iran-Contra prosecutor about former staff member Jeffrey Toobin, and the invective flows: "He missed his target," Mr. Walsh growls. "He was supposed to get Abrams. We hit the target after he left."

Mr. Toobin had the effrontery to leave the Iran-Contra prosecution and then write a somewhat critical book about the process called "Opening Arguments: A Young Lawyer's First Case."

A self-proclaimed liberal, Mr. Toobin wrote that he came to view Mr. Walsh's probe as too broad and too vague.

"Only crimes are crimes," Mr. Toobin wrote, implying Mr. Walsh had lost sight of that mote of wisdom from the first week of law school. The former Walsh aide also wrote of the "futility of using the criminal process to expose or correct governmental misdeeds."

But Mr. Walsh is dismissive of those observations.

"He wanted things brought down to the primer stage where he could handle it," the prosecutor says of his former protegee. "He's a tenderfoot [who] muffed it."

Clearly Mr. Walsh is not a man who takes a double-cross lightly—even if he cools down enough within five minutes to call Mr. Toobin a "nice kid."

#### TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM ARROWSMITH

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 1992

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, with the deepest regret I must advise you and my colleagues in Congress of the death last week of William Arrowsmith, one of America's most distinguished scholars, and writers, a translator, and linguist of enormous talent. Bill was also a personal friend to many of us here in the House of Representatives and Senate.

The Boston Globe's obituary in its February 22, 1992, edition quoted Dr. John Silber, Boston University's president, as follows:

In the classroom and in his books and essays and translations, Bill Arrowsmith used his enormous talents as scholar, linguist and poet to celebrate the basic modalities of human existence as revealed in classics.

The Globe article went on as follows:

In 1972, Mr. Arrowsmith was one of 10 professors in the country to receive the \$10,000 E. Harris Harbison Award for Gifted Teaching.

He translated numerous writers—classical and modern—including Euripides, Aristophanes, Petronius, Nietzsche, and the Nobel Prize-winning poet Eugenio Montale. For his translations of Montale, Mr. Arrowsmith received the International Montale Prize, the Landon Translation Prize, and the Shestack Poetry Prize.

The founding editor of three literary journals—the Chimera, the Hudson Review, and Arion—Mr. Arrowsmith had also edited Delos and served as contributing editor of American Poetry Review and Peoquod.

Born in Orange, NJ, he graduated from Princeton University in 1947, studied at Oxford University as a Rhodes scholar, and received a Ph.D. in classics at Princeton in 1954.

After teaching at Princeton, the University of Texas, and a year at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, he came to Boston University in 1971, staying 5 years. He returned to Boston University in 1986 after stints at Yale, Johns Hopkins, New York, and Emory universities.

Bill leaves two daughters, Beth of Colorado Springs and Nancy of Austria; a sister, Mrs. L.V. Mills of Middletown, NY; a granddaughter; and a close friend, Marianne Meyer of New York. Our sympathies go to these dear members of his family.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, in Bill Arrowsmith's passing we lost more than a great scholar and a wise and talented professor. We also lost a friend, someone whose charm, warmth, and decency added much to the lives of all those fortunate enough to know him.



# IN RECOGNITION OF LAKESIDE LOWER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL FLAG PROGRAM

**HON. BERYL ANTHONY, JR.**

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 1992

Mr. ANTHONY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Lakeside Lower Elementary School for the institution of a flag program. The fostering of patriotism in our youth of the United States is of utmost importance, and I commend the children of this school, the faculty, and administration for its leadership, and the parents for their encouragement.

Instilling a love for country and a respect and understanding of what this wonderful country means to its citizens begins at home. The people in Lake Village are proving to be fine examples for these young people by making them aware of the flag and its symbolism of freedom. I believe we will continue to see much success in this integral part of their education.

I congratulate this school and community and urge my colleagues to join me in the feeling of pride for this shining example of working together on their project of education and accomplishment.

## A TRIBUTE TO MANUEL MENCIA

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Mr. Manuel Mencia, director of the Office for Latin American Trade for the Florida Department of Commerce. Mr. Mencia, who admits that he loves his profession, has been incredibly successful in increasing Florida's trade with Latin America. In an International Business Chronicle article entitled, "Manuel A. Mencia: Relishing Each Day's Challenge," Luisa Esquiroz Arellano reports on the great fortunes of Manuel Mencia:

In the 12 years he's traveled through Latin America selling Florida for the state's Department of Commerce, Manuel A. Mencia, best known as "Manny," has had his share of adventure.

"The job has never been boring, says Mencia, now director of the Office for Latin American Trade for the Florida Department of Commerce. "I've survived earthquakes, one mugging, two automobile accidents, one death threat and a plethora of late-night parties and social events."

Mencia, who relishes telling stories, has quite a repertoire. Early in his career, while representing Florida at the Guatemala International Trade Fair, a mystery man called him repeatedly at his hotel accusing him of being a CIA agent. "He promised to undermine my health dramatically."

He consulted on the problem with his superior at the Department of Commerce and with the security officer of the U.S. Embassy in Guatemala. "Both advised me that perhaps it would be a wiser course to leave before the conclusion of the fair," Mencia recounts. "I chose to stay, although I did look over my shoulder a lot."

In 1988, Mencia was in the Caracas Chamber of Commerce building when the riots exploded after President Carlos Andres Perez imposed an austerity program to save the country's economy. "We ran through the streets with some local VIPs, trying to find a taxi, while rock throwers smashed windows all around us," he recalls. "We didn't find one, but eventually, about 10 of us put \$100 together and got a man with a station wagon to take us back to the hotel."

Behind Mencia's easygoing facade is a serious businessman who takes pride in "having been a player in developing Florida, and particularly Miami, into a major international crossroads."

Peter Tesch, project manager for the Economic Development Council for Marion County, says Mencia helped him organize the council's first trade mission abroad, which was to Barbados and Trinidad two years ago. "He was also very helpful when we started the international-trade program in Ocala."

Florida is fortunate to have Mencia in charge of Latin American trade, Tesch says. "His organization is one of the most effective groups in the state, as far as trying to promote international trade with Latin America."

Mencia plans to continue to play a major role in the state's international development. The office of Latin American trade organizes an average of nine trade missions and exhibits to Latin America every year, targeting the most promising markets for Florida. "That's the most challenging part of my job, given the volatile economic performance of the Latin American nations and the sometimes volatile nature of its politics," Mencia says.

"Most people I work with, or who have met me through my work, immediately realize that I enjoy what I do," he says. "I can't think of one day that I didn't look forward to the challenge. I have always been extremely conscious that government employees don't have the greatest reputation for productivity and initiative, and to me, this has been a great incentive to go out of my way to prove that we of the public sector do make an important contribution and effectively work with the private sector."

"I've always emphasized to my employees that when you work in the government," he adds, "you have to go an extra half-yard to prove yourself to the general public."

Mencia says government employees always have to fight the private sector's prejudiced ideas about bureaucrats. "When you walk through a businessman's door, his pre-conception of you is not going to be a good one and it is up to you to prove this person wrong," he says. "I'm very proud that, by and large, the staff of my office has done so consistently."

Says Carlos A. Amaro, general manager of Palex Medical Inc., a biomedical company in Dade County: "He's one of the most dedicated economic-development professionals, with a purpose to enhance and promote the internationalization of Florida. He's always willing, capable and available to help any businessman in providing any type of local and international contact. He's been very effective any time we've requested specific contacts or assistance with U.S. government offices overseas."

"He's done a great job, having to work with the limited resources he had," Amaro says. "I think he deserves a lot of credit for what his office has been able to accomplish."

Mencia has had to work effectively in spite of deep budget cuts in the Florida Department of Commerce. "We've been able to ab-

sorb them without serious reduction in our services," he says. "I think it's a testimony to the effective leadership of the Department and the quality of our work force."

In the past year, he says, the number of Florida foreign offices has increased to seven, and there's a strong possibility of opening an office in Taiwan in the near future. "Our Brazil office, which reports directly to me, has been an outstanding success both in developing trade opportunities with Brazil and, more importantly, in increasing the visibility of Florida," Mencia says. "Every day I receive an article published in Brazil describing Florida as a place to visit and invest."

But as director of the Latin American office, Mencia believes his greatest challenge is to help Florida corporations make the most of the opportunities that will emerge in Latin America this decade. "We are seeing some radical changes in the region, and just as Latin America refers to the 80s as the lost decade, I think years from now we'll look back to the 90s as the decade of opportunity," he says. "Our office plays a key role in helping Florida maximize its share of opportunities."

The changes in Latin America run parallel to a change in the paternalistic way the United States has traditionally viewed the region. "I think that the U.S. perception of Latin America is changing radically," Mencia says. "The Enterprise for the Americas Initiative is probably the most significant U.S. policy towards Latin America since President Kennedy's Alliance for Progress in the 60s. It's significant that this is an innovation that emphasizes trade and not aid. To me, that reflects the changing perception of U.S. policy makers and economists towards the region."

"Benign neglect," is Mencia's description of U.S. foreign policy towards Latin America in a historic context. "Interest in the region only grows at times of crisis, as when one of our frequent dictators threatened U.S. interests," Mencia says. "Then we would see a burst of activity and action."

Now the roles are changing, he says, and U.S. policy makers are recognizing Latin America as a logical partner in a world that's being divided into trading blocks. Even economists of high repute, such as Peter Drucker, chief economist for the *Wall Street Journal*, are now speaking of the need to reactivate the Latin American economies as a way to boost the ailing U.S. economy.

"I think all that presents unprecedented opportunities for Floridians," he says, "given our privileged geographical position and cultural affinity to Latin America."

I am pleased to recognize Mr. Manuel Mencia, and I would like to congratulate him on significantly escalating trade between Florida and Latin America. I wish Mr. Mencia continued success as the Director of the Office for Latin American Trade for the Florida Department of Commerce.

## RUSSIA TO DEVELOP ARMS EXPORT INDUSTRY

**HON. MEL LEVINE**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 1992

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, Sunday's Washington Post included a disturbing article about the Russian economy and arms

proliferation. The Post reported that the Russian Republic has decided to pursue foreign military sales as a key element of its national economic program. This decision by the Russians represents a significant failure for Bush administration policies toward arms control and the new republics of the CIS.

The international community, particularly the newly liberated countries of Eastern Europe and the CIS, has turned to the United States for leadership on this issue. But the administration's policy toward U.S. arms sales has sent the message that we approve of selling highly sophisticated weapons to unstable regions like the Middle East.

A quote by Andrei Kokoshin, a Russian military expert, included in the article printed below, makes the point quite clear, "I think if other countries would have started reducing arms deliveries, this would have had some effect, but it turned out that most democratic countries are not stopping arms sales, but increasing them."

Since the end of the gulf war, the Bush administration has sold over \$16 billion in arms to the nations of the Persian Gulf nations. And, now we hear reports of a \$5 billion F-15 package for Saudi Arabia. Following suit, the Russians have negotiated a \$2 billion package with Syria for Mig-29 and SU-24 aircraft and concluded an agreement with Iran for SU-24's and T-72 tanks.

The Bush administration must back up its words on arms control with action. If the United States is to retain the leverage and influence necessary to dissuade other countries from making destabilizing sales, we must stop making destabilizing arms sales of our own.

[From the Washington Post, Feb. 23, 1992]

#### RUSSIA BOOSTS WEAPONS SALES TO AID ECONOMY

(By Fred Hiatt)

MOSCOW.—Russia has decided it must actively promote arms sales overseas at the expense of converting weapons factories to civilian purposes, according to senior Russian officials.

The growing sentiment in favor of unabashed pursuit of profit through weapons sales reflects both Russia's dire need of hard currency and the dismal state of its vast military-industrial complex. Although conversion remains a prime focus of government policy, it appears to be losing ground to those who believe the nation could quickly reap billions of dollars by selling tanks, fighter jets and other weapons abroad.

"Today, trading in arms is a necessity for us," Russian President Boris Yeltsin said in an interview published today in the newspaper *Izvestia*, adding, "Soviet weapons are highly popular in the world, and easily find buyers."

The Soviet Union was for years a leading purveyor of weapons abroad, along with the United States, but the sales were tightly controlled and used for political more than commercial gain. Now, with the Cold War over and Russia desperate for cash, many fear that dozens or hundreds of local governments and individual factories may begin freelancing in the arms business.

"The world market for arms has been divided in a sense, and it would not be wise to withdraw from the market we have cornered," Vladimir Shibayev, deputy chairman of the government's committee for foreign economic relations, said in a newspaper interview this week. "After all, arms trade is a highly profitable business."

Air Marshal Yevgeny Shaposhnikov, former Soviet defense minister and now commander-in-chief of the joint armed forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States, similarly argued that "we shouldn't seriously curtail" arms production, both because arms workers and their families need protection and because the overseas arms market could be lucrative. With profits from arms sales, the marshal argued, the nation could buy equipment to produce consumer goods.

Peter Aven, deputy foreign minister for trade, said in a news conference Friday that trade in arms will continue to be regulated by the government, with no sales to countries engaged in conflicts, but he said the government will no longer enjoy a monopoly in sales.

"We proceeded from the view that armaments are also a commodity," he said. "They should be sold to earn money."

Yeltsin has prepared a decree authorizing the formation of "a series" of weapons-trading firms, each associated with a large weapons plant. A government committee would issue licenses for arms sales, Aven said. Two such trading firms already have been formed, he added.

Yeltsin explained Russia's motives in his *Izvestia* interview today.

"We have sharply cut back our expenditures for defense, and for purchasing arms in particular," he said. "A similar cutback in arms production would have dealt an enormous blow to the plants which make them . . . [and] would have led to social tensions and placed millions of people on the edge of unemployment. So trading of arms is a kind of buffer."

Yeltsin also said that Russia would give up the Soviet Union's ideological approach to arms sales, instead selling "on the governmental level, and openly," and respecting international conventions.

Aven said the government would not allow every firm to sell arms independently, because the competition might drive prices too low. But his deputy, Shibayev, acknowledged that many independent actors would like to enter the weapons business.

"In fact, we have opponents in the Defense Ministry, the Ministry of Industry and other departments," Shibayev told the newspaper *Nezavisimaya Gazeta*. "Today, many state-run producers are craving orders, and believe they will be able to solve their problems by selling off their military products independently."

Andrei Kokoshin, a military expert being proposed as a possible defense minister of Russia, said in an interview Friday that arms factory representatives have been disturbed to see Western nations wooing their former customers.

"I think if other countries would have started reducing arms deliveries, this would have had some effect, but it turned out that most democratic countries are not stopping arms sales, but increasing them," Kokoshin said. "Naturally, it's very disappointing to our arms producers to see . . . other countries advancing on our markets."

Yeltsin himself not long ago promised the aircraft complex at Ulyanovsk that it could sell four giant cargo planes, each worth an estimated \$120 million, overseas. "I will sign, you sell," he told aircraft workers, to wild applause. The next day, he authorized an automotive factory in Nizhny Novgorod to sell 300 armored personnel carriers overseas, again keeping the proceeds and bypassing the Ministry of Defense.

A few days later, Yeltsin told 5,000 disgruntled military officers at the Kremlin that he

had authorized the sale of excess weapons overseas—with all proceeds to go toward construction of officers' housing.

And this week, Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk charged that the Black Sea fleet—an object of contention between Ukraine and Russia—was in the process of selling off 49 ships through a joint-stock company headed by an admiral. Kravchuk said that cruisers, submarines, escort ships, minesweepers, landing craft, a destroyer and a missile boat have been sold or are to be sold to India and other countries.

"The competent bodies of Ukraine are now checking the lawfulness of the sale of the warships and craft of the Black Sea fleet," Kravchuk said.

Throughout the former Soviet Union, economic hard times are hitting the once inviolable military-industrial complex especially hard. Yegor Gaidar, Russia's deputy prime minister for economics, said that the government will spend only about 15 percent of last year's total on weaponry, mostly buying spare parts and other supplies needed to keep existing equipment in operation.

Desperate to survive, arms factories are seeking foreign investment and trying to produce civilian products. But many also are seeking to sell overseas.

"In St. Petersburg, 74 percent of enterprises belong to the munitions industry, and there are no natural resources," Yeltsin aide Galina Staravoirova told reporters. "Petersburg will not survive. The only way out is to allow export arms trade."

#### A FISHY SITUATION

HON. SID MORRISON

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 1992

Mr. MORRISON. Mr. Speaker, over the last year in the Northwest we have been wrestling with the controversial reallocation of one of our precious natural resources, Bering Sea pollock. Duff Wilson and Ross Anderson, reporters with the Seattle Times, wrote investigative articles about this allocation issue and about the North Pacific Fishery Management Council which makes these decisions. I would like to submit the articles to the RECORD and encourage Members to read them to get a better understanding of this ongoing controversy.

#### A FISHY SITUATION

(By Duff Wilson)

The United States' richest fishery is controlled by a federal council so riddled with conflicts of interest that its actions result in millions of dollars in benefits to some council members or their companies.

Critics say self-serving votes by council members are also leading to lost jobs here and artificial higher consumer prices for fish.

The group, called the North Pacific Fishery Management Council, was set up 15 years ago to manage the \$1 billion-a-year Alaska fishery in the federal zone between three and 200 miles offshore.

But it wasn't until recent years, when American fishermen began fighting American fishermen, rather than the Japanese, for shares of the resource, that the council emerged in public view as a sort of Tammany Hall of the Pacific.

"The politics are so blatant it forces you as a protective measure to become part of



the problem," says Walter Pereyra, a Seattle businessman and member of the council. "It's a corrupting process."

Four of the 11 council members own fishing businesses. Two are industry-group employees. One is a consultant who makes no secret of the fact he hopes to make money off his inside expertise.

Pereyra, perhaps more candid than most, admitted that he performs government business with an eye on his own trawler companies' bottom lines.

"I shouldn't even be on the council making these kinds of decisions that I have a conflict on—absolutely," he said. "I think that's true of every member of the council. It should be in the hands of professional managers."

Pereyra, for instance, loses millions of dollars in potential revenue because of council-imposed limits on fishing for a type of bottom fish called pollock. Pereyra, citing scientific studies on optimum yield, is trying to get the council to loosen the limits.

Under current practice, most of the council members are appointed precisely because of their industry experience. They are required to file financial-disclosure statements and take an oath to vote in the national interest.

But some council members say the national interest is often equivalent to their own business interest.

Consider:

After he took a \$1,250-a-week job from crab fishermen, council member Larry Cotter changed his vote and tabled a far-reaching rule he'd previously favored and the crabbers opposed.

Council member Oscar Dyson voted to allow Japanese fishing companies to take 10 million pounds of cod from the U.S. fishing zone after he struck a private deal for his company to sell them a million pounds of cod fillets.

Council member Ron Hegge's three freezer boats kept their current fishing rights while competing trawlers were slashed in a plan approved by Hegge and a council majority in June. Some council observers said Hegge also stands to gain from a fishing-quota plan now under study. Hegge says he could be hurt, not helped, by the plan.

These council members all deny they were considering their private business while they performed their public service. But business people and other observers point to the web of self-interests on the council every time it decides who gets how much of the fish.

"It's a very serious problem, and we're getting situations here that are very, very close to the edge," said Rudy Petersen, a council member from 1982 to 1988 and owner of a Seattle-based factory trawler.

Steve Davis, longtime deputy director of the council staff until he quit in July, said council members take pains to mask their self-interest in scientific rationales.

"When you sit through a council meeting, you'll know there's an underlying motive that's probably the main reason they're doing what they're doing, or a particular council member is pushing a regulation down a particular path," Davis said.

Conflict-of-interest charges were raised last summer in a plan to shift at least \$250 million of annual fish product from a Seattle-based floating factory fleet to a largely Japanese-owned processing industry on the Alaska shore.

Washington, as a result of the plan, could lose more than 1,000 jobs. Critics say the decision will also mean higher prices for fish by curbing the free market economy.

Seven of the 11 council members live in Alaska, and four of them stood to gain or

lose personally from the decision. But they all voted.

The fishery council is exempt from federal conflict-of-interest laws because it is supposed to be an advisory body, with the secretary of commerce making the final decision. The Secretary, however, almost never overrules a council decision and is not expected to do so in this case.

That leaves a handful of special interests in charge of a federal resource affecting thousands of jobs and millions of consumers.

The council has no rules on abstaining from votes because of personal interests, no rules against seeking outside work from special interests groups, and no requirements for lobbyists to report their activities or spending.

The council was set up under fishing-industry control because of a distrust of scientists who might set fishing limits too low, according to Bud Walsh, former chief counsel to the Senate Commerce Committee. Walsh worked with Sen. Warren Magnuson of Washington to draft the Fishery Conservation and Management Act in 1976.

Council members are nominated by the governors of Alaska and Washington and appointed to three-year terms by the secretary of commerce. They meet six times a year, usually in Anchorage. Four council members represent government agencies; seven represent fishing interests.

Donald Bevan, former director of the University of Washington School of Fisheries, said the law he helped to draft is not working because of the personal conflicts of fishing-industry members.

"We might do better with 11 real-estate salesmen who had no conflicts of interest," Bevan said. "It just isn't good public policy having people with a direct financial interest making decisions on those financial interests. We wouldn't stand still for a minute with a city council run by contractors making decisions on city contracts."

The American Factory Trawler Association recently approached the Department of Justice and the Department of Commerce inspector general to try to have conflict-of-interest charges investigated.

They weren't the first. Lee Alverson, a Seattle consultant and former top federal fishery official, tried without success years ago to interest federal agencies in investigating the council's activities.

Alverson and the trawler association, a Seattle-based group, said in their complaint to the Commerce Department that council members should not "be the recipient of considerable amounts of money from clients who have a great deal at stake in council decisions."

A department attorney responded that the Magnuson Act provide an implied exception to conflict-of-interest laws for council members.

"We're talking about billions of dollars that people can shift around between industry groups," Alverson said, "and they're going to vote for themselves."

Alverson and the Seattle fishing group were especially critical of Cotter, a consultant from Juneau.

Cotter was appointed to the council in 1986, thanks partly to a last-minute lobbying blitz by the Pacific Seafood Processors Association, a group representing shoreside processing plants. He was upfront about his plans to honor the debt.

"I don't think you will need to spend a lot of time trying to determine how I'm going to vote," Cotter wrote the head of the group.

President of a longshoreman's union at the time he was appointed to the council, Cotter

soon quit that position and went into business as a freelance consultant.

Cotter's role in a committee studying ways to address the issue of "by-catch," a perennial problem where boats fishing for one species inadvertently scoop up others, is another illustration of how conflicts develop on the council. The committee's job was to decide whether fishermen should be required to toss the fish back or not. The decision was worth big money to the industry.

After months of work, the committee agreed on a consensus plan. Then one member, representing the Alaska Crab Coalition, had second thoughts.

Cotter, the committee chairman, had led the 1988 council discussion on the by-catch plan. But instead of urging a vote to approve, Cotter said he, too, had an 11th-hour change-of-mind.

Cotter's vote to delay the plan made the difference in the 6-5 vote. It was later killed.

A few months before that meeting, Cotter had been paid to take a week-long trip to the Soviet Union to represent the Alaska Crab Coalition in negotiations with Soviet business. Cotter said he planned to manage a joint venture for the crab boaters if it succeeded.

Shortly after the vote, Cotter disclosed he was being paid \$1,250 a week by a group of crab operators for consulting services. Cotter quit that job about two months later, saying he was nervous about what his employers really expected of him.

"I wasn't, in my opinion, doing enough work for the amount of money I was receiving," Cotter said in a sworn deposition in a recent lawsuit that touched on council conflicts.

In an interview, Cotter insisted his private business had nothing to do with his change of vote. He noted that he disclosed the consulting agreement even though he was not required to do so at the time. Cotter said he voted against the by-catch plan to try to save it, not to kill it, because the National Marine Fisheries Service was going to refuse to enforce the plan.

The timing of his private deal indicated he was either negotiating or had already signed on with the crab-boat group at the time of the council meeting.

Cotter hears the talk. He grew angry at the allegations his vote was bought.

"If I'm going to be bought off—and I'm sure as hell not—it's not going to be for a couple thousand bucks," he said. "I mean, give me a break."

Cotter said he solicits consulting work from people who attend council meetings and plans to do even more work after he leaves the council next year. Cotter said he turns down some potential work because of council conflicts, adding that he would welcome a federal investigation.

"What I say is, come on and have a major investigation of me. Start with my bank account. Look at my check register."

In Cotter's view, his opponents in the Seattle-based trawler group, the big losers in the vote on fish allocation, are trying to destroy the council process with allegations of conflicts.

"There is smoke, no fire," he said.

Council member Dyson, a career fisherman from Kodiak, has also found himself accused of putting business interests first.

Shortly after Dyson was appointed to the council in 1986, a company representing 18 Japanese fishing companies signed a contract with Dyson's company to purchase one million pounds of cod products in return for the council and the state of Alaska allowing

the Japanese to take about 10 million pounds of cod from the Bering Sea.

It was apparently the first and last such purchase agreement.

Jay Hastings, Seattle attorney for the Japan Fisheries Association, said the purchase agreement was offered to several other companies in addition to Dyson's. Hastings said U.S. authorities required the Japanese to buy some product if they wanted to fish off Alaska.

"I know the problem at that council now, but at that time I don't think it was even viewed as a problem in conflict of interest," Hastings said.

More recently, Dyson has been a solid vote in favor of giving onshore processing plants a guaranteed amount of fish to buy and sell. And he is one of nine stockholders in a big Kodiak processing plant.

In essence, Dyson is allocating large amounts of money to himself, says Gary Brown, an economist who worked on the onshore preference issue for the factory trawler group. The decision could be worth millions of dollars to Dyson's company, Brown said.

Dyson said he did not vote just for Dyson, but for all fishermen who may be helped by the onshore preference. He said his main interest is in seeing the fish resource managed well.

The council does get high marks for conservation. The panel routinely votes for a lower cap on fishing than scientists say they need to preserve the stock in the Gulf of Alaska and Bering Sea. Other councils, notably in New England, have allowed overfishing to the point of depletion.

Yet council members who are proud of their conservation work, when it comes time to divide up the available fish, are being accused of at least the appearance of voting their financial self-interest.

Hegge, a council member from Anchorage, owns three freezer boats that fish with lines and hooks. Those boats might have lost income if their fishing rights had been cut back as the council is proposing to do with similar offshore freezer boats the fish with nets.

Hegge's boats were exempted. Hook-and-line freezer vessels of less than 125 feet in length were classified as part of the in-shore fleet, which suffered no cutbacks. Hegge and his family own a 78-footer, a 56-footer and half of another 78-footer.

Economist Brown said Hegge did not take a final position on the onshore preference issue until after the amendment passed. "In fact, that definition was tailored for Hegge," Brown said.

Hegge denied that, saying he did not benefit from the amendment and would not have been hurt by being classified with the offshore fleet. He said he was voting to prevent the huge and mobile offshore trawl fleet from scooping up too many fish at the expense of the shore-based industry.

Some council insiders also said Hegge stands to gain from a plan for fishing quotas that the council is crafting. The quotas on black cod would replace a limited season on the cod, and they would give some fishermen a guaranteed future harvest right, a right that could be sold to other operators.

"Someone like Ron Hegge stands to do real well," said former council deputy director Davis.

But Hegge said this, too, is an incorrect assumption. He said he has cut back his black-cod fishing in recent years so he would receive a smaller quota than most other black-cod fishermen.

"I would be better off personally if we never went to it," Hegge said.

Hegge said he makes his council decisions based on testimony and the national-interest standards of federal law.

"I'm going to vote for the best interests of the resource, not the best interests of Ron Hegge," he said. "I think of my own situation in this sense: I think if it is good for me as a fisherman, I guess it would be good for the fisheries."

Three other council members are accused of conflicts of interest because they are paid to represent a certain viewpoint.

Richard Lauber, council chairman, is a full-time lobbyist for the Pacific Seafood Processors Association, which represents shore plants, the big winners in the billion-dollar onshore-offshore battle.

Henry Mitchell works for western Alaska interests as director of the Bering Sea Fisherman's Association. Bob Alverson manages the Fishing Vessel Owners' Association in Seattle.

They say they vote independently of their associations.

"As soon as council week comes along, I don't feel that I represent anybody but the resource," Alverson said.

Some former council staff members are also being accused of conflicts.

Richard Tremaine, an economist, and Davis, a biologist, were hired this year by LGL Associates, a consulting firm. LGL was paid about \$15,000 by the shore processors' group to analyze the council proposals on onshore processing preference.

Tremaine worked on the analysis but said he did not use any inside information. Tremaine denied a charge by Brown that he was asked by council staff members to comment on council submittals before they were made public.

Davis, who was in charge of council staff on the onshore preference issue, said he had no conflict because he did not join LGL until after the council made its decision. Davis did not work on the LGL report financed by the shore processors.

Davis accepted the LGL job in April but stayed at the council three more months to finish work on the onshore preference plan. Davis passed out his new business cards at the June council meeting where the onshore decision was being made. He left federal employment July 10 and has recently been seeking industry clients.

Davis has now started speaking out about how the council decision on onshore preference was made by politics, not merit. He had to junk a \$25,000 computer model because of lack of time to do a proper analysis. Davis said that is one big reason why, after 11 years, he quit.

"As analysts, we were kind of being, squeezed down a certain path," Davis said. "We felt if we'd had more time we would have come out stronger against" the onshore preference plan.

Economist Brown said he has worked with some of the seven similar councils in other parts of the country, but nowhere are the dollars so big or the conflicts so blatant.

More than half of all edible fish in the U.S. is caught off Alaska. The annual value to fishermen is nearly \$1 billion per year, but because the council is allocating the fish in future years, too, the amount that is really at stake is \$5 billion to \$10 billion, Brown said.

"The stakes have gotten so high that I don't see how any process here can continue to work," Brown said. "There's never been a situation where you put billions of dollars in front of the industry and ask them to police themselves."

## FISHY BUSINESS

(By Ross Anderson)

Never mind that it's November, and it's blowing a gale on the Bering Sea. Dave Fraser would rather be fishing.

He could be dragging an enormous trawl net into the wind, scooping up pollock, delivering them to the highest bidder, paying off his crew and taking his share home to Port Townsend.

Instead, Fraser's 86-foot boat is tied up at the docks in Alaska, while the fisherman works on the telephone and on airliners, trying to fend off a federal decision that threatens to push him and other Washington fishermen from the lucrative fishing grounds they helped pioneer a decade ago.

For this, Fraser blames the North Pacific Fishery Management Council, the Alaska-based council that allocates well over \$1 billion worth of fish among competing interests every year. He and other fishermen are increasingly disturbed that the council is riddled with self-serving decisions, many of them tilted against Washingtonians.

"People talk about the fox guarding the hen house," he says. "But what we've got here is a few roosters divvying up the hens."

All this appears to be essentially legal, and largely invisible to taxpayers and consumers whose interests the council is supposed to protect. Fraser, who is vice chairman of a subcommittee that advises the council, says the decision-makers themselves can't even be blamed; the problem is a system that forces them to make decisions that affect their personal pocketbooks.

Fraser is just one of hundreds of Seattle-area fishermen whose livelihoods are jeopardized by a council decision last June to split up the pollock fishery worth hundreds of millions of dollars and give nearly half of it to Alaska-based processors.

The decision was made by a council that is sworn to operate in the national interest but that is dominated by Alaskans and by members who work for fish-processing companies.

The problem in the North Pacific is an old one: Although there are millions of tons of fish to be had, there are too many fishermen and too many boats. The result is an economic and political struggle for rights to harvest a publicly owned resource.

The solution, Fraser says, is to allocate those fish the old-fashioned way: Sell them to the highest bidder.

But that isn't the way the fishing industry works. Never has, and Fraser wonders if it ever will.

Instead, all that fish is given away. Until recently, it was allocated on a first-come, first-served basis. But now that there are too many takers, the allocation is done by the council, which has proven itself incapable of disregarding its myriad political and economic conflicts.

"The process has turned into a horror show," Fraser says. "It comes down to power, because there are no principles guiding their allocation decisions."

Like most Alaska fishermen, Fraser started out fishing salmon from a small gillnet boat out of Port Townsend. In the mid-1970s, fish runs were in decline and court rulings turned over half the runs to Native American tribes, so Fraser headed north to Bristol Bay.

But salmon runs were depressed there as well. Fishermen blamed offshore fleets of Japanese and Soviet factory ships, which fished for low-value groundfish but scooped up tons of salmon as well.

In 1976, Congress addressed that problem with the Magnuson Act, which sought to



evict the foreign fleets by extending U.S. fisheries jurisdiction to 200 miles and which set up the regional fisheries councils to manage the fishing grounds.

Most Alaska fishermen considered pollock and other whitefish to be virtually worthless; they stuck with salmon.

But Fraser and a few friends saw the possibilities. They raised some money and built a modern trawler—the "Muir-Milach," Celtic for "shining sea full of fish." They pioneered the business, scooping up groundfish and selling it—initially to foreign factory ships and later to their U.S.-owned successors.

In recent years, Fraser's boat has grossed about \$1 million per year, he says, providing a comfortable income for the owners and their crew.

During the '80s, however, the U.S. fleet grew faster than expected. At the same time, competitors built processing plants in Alaskan coastal towns such as Dutch Harbor and Kodiak. Now the combined fishing and processing capacity is greater than the supply of fish.

The Fishery Management Council, based in Anchorage, "worked well when it was Americanizing the fishery, taking fish away from foreigners," Fraser says. "But deciding between one American fisherman and another has turned into a horror show."

Instead of neutral biologists or resource managers, the council is run by officials from major processing companies. And in June, those conflicts of interest blurted into the open when the council voted to award rights to 45 percent of the fishery, worth an estimated \$250 million, to the Alaska plants—a huge blow to the Seattle-based factory trawlers.

Fraser is one of hundreds of Washingtonians caught in the middle of a turf war. His boat is neither a factory-trawler nor a shore-based plant. He's just a fisherman, caught up in the politics of allocation.

So it was that Fraser and several of his fellow fishermen tied up their boat recently and flew to Washington, D.C.

The controversial inshore-offshore decision now sits with Commerce Secretary Robert Mosbacher, who must either approve the plan or send it back.

Fraser and friends sought meetings with members of Congress and other federal officials, trying to explain the flaws in the council system and its recent decision.

He came away with a strong sense of foreboding.

"The council process is kind of scary, but the congressional process is even scarier," he says. "That's the ultimate land of smoke and mirrors. You get 10 or 15 minutes with your congressman, or more likely with one of their staff. They try to be polite and empathetic, but some of them don't seem to understand the issue and you wonder: What are they going to do with this information?"

Congress is reluctant to mess with the status quo, he says. The council serves as a buffer, which prevents the politicians from having to deal with the volatile issues of allocating a public resource.

According to the Magnuson Act, the council is supposed to be advisory, he says—feeding information to federal fisheries officials, who make the final call. But it doesn't work that way.

"The biologists just set the overall quotas, and they're good at that. But they're not good at managing the human element. They set the quota at 2 million tons, and then they say: 'Have at it, boys.'"

When asked for a solution, Fraser has a bold idea. Instead of spending their time de-

ciding who is entitled to the resource, simply let the marketplace rule.

"I tell them: 'This is a public resource, like trees or minerals. Why don't you sell it?'"

"And they look at me like: 'Are you serious?'"

The history of the fisheries is defined by the "tragedy of the commons." Competing for a free resource, fishermen increase their catch until the fish are exhausted. Because of that tendency, fishery councils in other regions, especially New England, have presided over the demise of the industry they are supposed to protect.

Fraser and others fear the North Pacific Council will do the same. The council needs to get out of the business of allocation, so they can focus on the science of preserving the fish stocks, he says.

"And the only rational way to do that is to privatize the resource, to recognize their role as owners and sell it."

That would leave Fraser competing head-on with corporate factory trawlers and shoreside plants. But he's willing to take that risk.

"The guy who comes out best is the guy who can catch fish most efficiently and get it to market," Fraser says. "I may be naive, but I think I could come out fairly well under those ground rules."

What are the chances of the system being changed?

Virtually nil, he says.

The industry is accustomed to getting its fish for free, and most fishermen can be expected to resist any attempt to change that.

Taxpayers and consumers may see it differently. But, then again, they don't get to vote.

#### A TRIBUTE TO OLYMPIC GOLD MEDALIST KRISTI YAMAGUCHI

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 1992

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, Fremont, CA, one of the cities in my congressional district, is not commonly known for its abundance of winter sports. But we are proud to claim as one of Fremont's own one of the shining stars of the recent Winter Olympics in Albertville, France. I rise today to congratulate Kristi Yamaguchi, the young woman from Fremont who won the Olympic Gold Medal in the women's figure skating on February 21.

Ms. Yamaguchi, an alumna of Mission San Jose High School, is known for her artistry as well as her athleticism on the ice. She started skating at age 6, and was a national champion pairs skater in 1989 and 1990. In both years, she was also second in the women's individual skating, testimony to her incredible talent. This year's national and world champion, she won the gold medal despite tough competition from fellow United States skaters and champions from Japan and France.

Ms. Yamaguchi stands out as a rare and talented athlete, and a young woman I am proud to have as a member of my community. Her amateur career thus far offers a powerful lesson for our Nation's young people, that with hard work and dedication no dream is unreachable. Her skill and grace are a beauty to watch, and I am very pleased to acknowledge her today. Mr. Speaker, I ask that you

join me in sending congratulations to Kristi Yamaguchi and her family for her performance at the Olympics. We all wish her the best at the Lillehammer Olympics in 1994, or wherever her aspirations lead her, both on and off the ice.

#### HELP OUR DOMESTIC AUTO INDUSTRY (H.R. 4314)

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 1992

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to draw the attention of my colleagues to a bill I have introduced today, H.R. 4314, which amends the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a refundable credit for the purchase of a domestically manufactured automobile.

In January, I had the opportunity to participate in a hearing of the House Budget Committee task force on urgent fiscal issues, organized by our colleague, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. GUARINI]. The hearing focused on our Nation's declining industrial base and specifically on the plight of the automobile industry.

Today, we have been discussing proposals to spur economic growth and provide tax relief for families. Central to the concepts I support is the need for job creation in our Nation. Needless to say, the declining industrial base, and the accompanying loss of jobs, is not contributing to an economic recovery.

Therefore, it is apparent that some form of Government assistance is necessary. There are several positive steps that could be taken by the Federal Government to spur domestic growth. The Federal Reserve has already significantly lowered the discount rate, a move that should lead to increased investment in research and development and infrastructure development, and the enactment of the \$151 billion, 6-year Surface Transportation Reauthorization Act should also be of a lasting benefit to our economy.

However, these solutions will not begin to show a positive effect until several years from now. Therefore, a short-term solution is necessary. My legislation creates a refundable tax credit of 10 percent of the cost of a new car, up to a total tax credit of \$2,500.

As you know, there has been a considerable debate over the definition of an American-made car. Therefore, my legislation defines a domestically produced vehicle as a vehicle containing at least 75 percent of U.S. material and labor.

Despite this initiative, if the auto industry does not respond by implementing improvements in management and manufacturing techniques, any effort made by the Federal Government or proposals by Congress will not suffice.

Mr. Speaker, I request that the full text of H.R. 4314 be inserted at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and I invite my colleagues to cosponsor this vital measure.

H.R. 4314

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

# SECTION 1. CREDIT FOR PURCHASE OF DOMESTICALLY MANUFACTURED AUTOMOBILES.

(a) GENERAL RULE.—Subpart C of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to refundable credits) is amended by redesignating section 35 as section 36 and by inserting after section 34 the following new section:

## "SEC. 35. PURCHASE OF DOMESTICALLY MANUFACTURED AUTOMOBILES.

"(a) ALLOWANCE OF CREDIT.—There shall be allowed as a credit against the tax imposed by this subtitle for the taxable year an amount for each qualified automobile acquired by the taxpayer during the taxable year equal to the lesser of—

"(1) 10 percent of the cost of such automobile to the taxpayer, or

"(2) \$2,500 (\$1,000 in the case of a qualified automobile described in subsection (b)(1)(B)).

"(b) QUALIFIED AUTOMOBILE.—For purposes of this section—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The term 'qualified automobile' means any automobile if such automobile is manufactured in the United States and if—

"(A) such automobile is purchased by the taxpayer in the 1st retail sale of such automobile (within the meaning of section 4011), or

"(B) such automobile is acquired by the taxpayer in a qualified resale and such resale occurs within the 2-year period beginning on the date of the 1st retail sale of such automobile.

"(2) AUTOMOBILE.—The term 'automobile' means any 4-wheeled vehicle which is propelled by fuel (as defined in section 4064(b)(7)) and which is manufactured primarily for use on public streets, roads, and highways.

"(3) QUALIFIED RESALE.—The term 'qualified resale' means any sale of an automobile if—

"(A) such sale is after the 1st retail sale of such automobile,

"(B) such sale is for a purpose other than resale, and

"(C) no credit was allowed under this section for any prior acquisition of such automobile other than at its 1st retail sale.

"(c) SPECIAL RULES.—For purposes of this section—

"(1) MANUFACTURED IN THE UNITED STATES.—An automobile shall be treated as manufactured in the United States if at least 75 percent of the cost to the manufacturer of such vehicle is attributable to value added in the United States or Canada.

"(2) JOINT ACQUISITIONS.—If any qualified automobile is jointly acquired by two or more persons—

"(A) the aggregate amount allowable as credit under subsection (a) to such persons with respect to such automobile shall be determined by treating all of such persons as one taxpayer whose taxable year is the calendar year in which such acquisition occurs, and

"(B) there shall be allowed to each of such persons a credit under subsection (a) for such person's taxable year in which such calendar year ends in an amount which bears the same ratio to the credit determined under subparagraph (A) as the portion of the cost of such automobile borne by such person bears to the aggregate cost of such automobile.

"(d) BASIS REDUCTION.—The basis of any qualified automobile shall be reduced by the amount of the credit allowable under this section to the taxpayer for the purchase of such automobile."

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for subpart C of part IV of sub-

chapter A of chapter 1 of such Code is amended by striking the item relating to section 35 and inserting the following:

"Sec. 35. Credit for purchase of domestically manufactured automobiles.

"Sec. 36. Overpayments of tax."

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to automobiles acquired after December 31, 1991.

## TRIBUTE TO CARL INGRAM

### HON. BERYL ANTHONY, JR.

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 1992

Mr. ANTHONY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Mr. Carl Ingram, a longtime friend of mine who passed away January 30, 1992, in Texarkana, AR. Mr. Ingram provided outstanding service to the people in the State of Arkansas during his tenure with the Farmers Home Administration from 1943 until his retirement January 3, 1992.

He was very helpful in rural development and worked unselfishly to ensure funding for farm programs and water association projects. His devotion to the farmers and rural development was demonstrated through his constant efforts to make sure the farmer's concerns were heard and attended to.

Carl Ingram will be missed not only by his family and friends but also by our community and State which he served faithfully for many years.

## A TRIBUTE TO DR. JORGE BARCENAS

### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to pay tribute to Dr. Jorge Barcenas whose remarkable, life-saving efforts saved Andre Michel after he stopped breathing from an asthma attack. Dr. Barcenas' extraordinary actions were reported by Manny Garcia in a Miami Herald article, entitled "Doctor at Right Place, Time Revives Man Slumped in Car." I commend the following article to my colleagues:

When Dr. Jorge Barcenas opened a clinic in Kendall two weeks ago, he thought his days as an emergency room doctor were over. He was wrong.

Barcenas, who spent six years saving lives in emergency rooms, used his training Monday afternoon to save a 40-year-old man who stopped breathing after an asthma attack.

Andre Michel of Kendall passed out while driving to the clinic in the Shoppes at 104 at 14687 SW 104th St. Witnesses said Michel's car jumped a curb and hit a wall.

Within seconds, a woman ran to the Kendall Medical Clinic, which opened Feb. 1.

"About 5 p.m., this woman comes in screaming 'He's not breathing,'" said Damaris Barcenas, the doctor's wife and manager of his clinic.

Jorge Barcenas, 36, was in a back room testing his new equipment when he heard the

woman screaming. He followed her outside and found Michel slumped in the front seat. He recognized Michel as the same man who came by the clinic that morning to make an appointment. Michel was not breathing and was quickly turning blue.

Barcenas reclined the car's seat, leaned over Michel and began CPR. His wife called 911. He continued mouth-to-mouth resuscitation until Metro-Dade paramedics arrived.

Barcenas and the paramedics—who knew him from his days as medical director of the emergency room at Kendall Regional Medical Center—gave Michel oxygen and medicine to stimulate his breathing. The medics took Michel to Baptist Hospital, where he was listed in good condition Friday.

"He did a great job," said paramedic John Slimak, who was so impressed by Barcenas that he plans to nominate him for the fire department's Citizen's Commendation Award.

Meanwhile, Michel's family was impressed—and thankful.

"We're very happy he was there," said Michel's nephew, Landry Cheron. "Andre is doing much better. We thank him."

Barcenas said it was no big deal: "Every time something goes on, I always like to go by and help a little."

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank Dr. Barcenas for helping to save the life of Andre Michel. His deed is duly recognized, and I wish him much success with the future of the Kendall Medical Clinic.

## PITTSBURGH WELCOMES DR. J. DENNIS O'CONNOR, SIXTEENTH CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH

### HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 1992

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to welcome Dr. J. Dennis O'Connor of the city of Pittsburgh and wish him great success as the new chancellor of the University of Pittsburgh.

On Friday, February 28, the University of Pittsburgh will celebrate Founder's Day with the installation of Dr. J. Dennis O'Connor as the 16th president of this historic institution. Two hundred and five years after the Pittsburgh Academy was first established as an center for higher education, the University of Pittsburgh will be continuing its traditions of academic excellence under the leadership of Chancellor O'Connor.

Dr. O'Connor was named earlier this year by Pitt's Board of Trustees to succeed Wesley W. Posvar, who served as Pitt's president since 1967. Dr. O'Connor comes to Pittsburgh from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, where he served as vice chancellor of academic affairs and provost.

Dr. O'Connor brings to Pitt his proven experience as an energetic administrator, committed educator and scientist. Dr. O'Connor has combined his work as an administrator with a dynamic continuing career as a working scientist, conducting research in developmental biology. He has been active as an author of numerous papers published in scientific journals, and has lectured in the United States and abroad on a range of scientific and aca-



demic issued. Pitt's Trustees have found in this man an individual who has earned a well deserved reputation as a leader in the field of higher education.

A native of Chicago, Dr. O'Connor earned his bachelor of science degree from Loyola University in 1963, and his master's degree from De Paul University in 1966. He was awarded in Ph.D. degree from Northwestern University in 1968.

Dr. O'Connor began his professional academic career at UCLA as an assistant professor of zoology from 1968-73. He was associate professor of biology from 1973 to 1979, and professor of developmental biology from 1979 to 1987. In 1979, Dr. O'Connor became Chairman of the UCLA Biology Department. Between 1981 and 1987, he served as dean of the division of life sciences. While a member of the UCLA faculty, Dr. O'Connor also served as a visiting professor at Monash University in Australia and at the University of Nijmegen in Holland.

In 1987, Dr. O'Connor joined the faculty of the University of North Carolina. He served as vice chancellor of research and graduate studies and dean of the graduate school until 1988 when he was named vice chancellor of academic affairs and provost. At the same time, Dr. O'Connor served as vice president for Triangle Universities Center for Advanced Studies; board member of the North Carolina Biotechnology Center; and board member of the Research Triangle Institute.

It is clear from this outstanding academic and professional career why Pitt's presidential search committee chose Dr. O'Connor as the individual best qualified to become the University's new chancellor. I join the board of trustees in saluting Dr. O'Connor and welcoming him to Pitt and the city of Pittsburgh.

Dr. O'Connor has already found the University of Pittsburgh to be an institution of outstanding academic accomplishments, ready to continue its role as one of America's premier centers for higher education. He has also expressed his excitement about making his home in the city of Pittsburgh. I know that Dr. O'Connor will find ample confirmation of his initial positive assessment of the University and the city of Pittsburgh in his work and experiences as Pitt's new chancellor.

In his role as chancellor, Dr. O'Connor will take an active part in advancing the great traditions of the University of Pittsburgh. For over 200 years, Pitts has represented a commitment to education, research, and public service. During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the university played a central role in the rise of Pittsburgh as a center of the American industrial revolution. In the 1920's and 1930's, Pitt's Cathedral of Learning, the world's tallest university structure at 42 stories, rose from the campus grounds to serve as a beacon for new generations of students seeking the benefits of higher education.

During this century, Pitt gained an international reputation for its medical center. Long considered one of the Nation's best medical schools, Pitt served as the academic home of Dr. Jonas E. Salk during the time he received well deserved acclaim for his work in developing a successful and highly effective vaccine for fighting polio. Dr. Salk's triumph in developing an antibody for combating one of the

world's most crippling diseases brought the university a worldwide recognition. In the years following, Pitt emerged as the world's leader in organ transplantation. The site of the first double-transplant operation, Pitt's Medical Center continues to break new ground in the challenging field of transplant surgery.

In addition to the medical center, Pitt has a national reputation for the depth and breadth of its academic programs. Several departments in the arts and sciences enjoy high national ranking, including philosophy and international studies. Pitt is also known for its many fine professional schools and centers, such as the Katz Business School and the Learning Research and Development Center. Pitt is also playing a central role in the emergence of the city of Pittsburgh as a center for high technology research and development through its management of the University of Pittsburgh Applied Research Center, a major research complex just outside Pittsburgh. The university is also a partner in the Pittsburgh Supercomputing Center, one of five sponsored by the National Science Foundation.

Today, the University of Pittsburgh serves approximately 25,000 undergraduates and 10,000 graduate students and sponsors research programs with a total value exceeding \$150 million. With 15,100 full and part-time faculty and staff, the university and its medical center is the largest employer in the city of Pittsburgh. Pitt consist of 17 undergraduate, graduate and professional schools and 15 major research centers on the Pittsburgh campus. In addition, it includes four regional campuses at Bradford, Greensburg, Johnstown, and Titusville. One of the Nation's leading universities, Pitt and its medical center have an operating budget which totals more than \$1 billion annually.

Clearly, the position of chancellor for the University of Pittsburgh will be both challenging and rewarding for Dr. O'Connor. He will have daily responsibility for building upon the great traditions of this institution and directing the growth of Pitt as a center for learning. Still, I am confident that the university's board of trustees have entrusted the future of Pitt to an individual of outstanding academic and administrative skills.

I wish Dr. O'Connor the very best in his role as chancellor and extend to him my support and assistance in his work to promote the goals of higher education at the University of Pittsburgh.

#### DEFENSE RESTRUCTURING

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 1992

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, February 26, 1992, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

#### DEFENSE RESTRUCTURING

The collapse of the Soviet Union offers the U.S. an opportunity to reevaluate the size and shape of its defense programs. The threat to the U.S. has changed dramatically in the last 2 years, but there is still no con-

sensus on how much we should be spending on defense and how our military should be structured in the post-cold war world.

#### GLOBAL CHANGES

For decades United States defense planning centered on the Soviet threat. We maintained military forces capable of fighting simultaneously a major land war in Europe and a second smaller war elsewhere. This plan drove the large increases in the defense budget. Our cold war defense policy entailed the deployment of large nuclear and conventional forces to deter Soviet attack; forward deployment of United States forces in Europe and Asia to demonstrate our commitment to our allies; and large standing forces to sustain our security needs and objectives.

The changes in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe have made this policy obsolete. Political and economic upheaval in the former Soviet republics and the breakup of the Soviet military make a conventional threat to Europe remote. The republics continue to possess large nuclear arsenals, but leaders in Russia and the other nuclear armed republics have stated their intention to reduce forces, strengthen ties to the West, and channel limited resources into economic and political reform.

#### U.S. RESPONSE

President Bush responded in early 1991 to the changing security environment with a revised defense plan that would cut U.S. forces by 25 percent and the \$290 billion defense budget by 20 percent (adjusted for inflation) over the next 5 years. The plan would reduce active and reserve Army divisions from 26 to 18; Navy ships from 530 to 450; active and reserve tactical fighter wings from 34 to 26; and active duty military personnel from 2.1 million to 1.65 million. Overall military personnel levels would decline by about 1 million. United States troops in Europe would be cut from 325,000 to 150,000, and several military bases would be closed at home and abroad.

The President's proposed defense budget for fiscal year 1993 calls for an additional \$50 billion cut in projected defense spending over the next five years, primarily by eliminating or delaying major weapons programs. The proposed budget for 1993 is \$281 billion, about \$10 billion less than last year's level. The budget envisions cutting defense spending by 4 percent annually over the next five years.

The President's budget plan could mean a 50 percent cut in U.S. strategic warheads to a level of 4,500-5,000. The President would cancel the B2 Stealth bomber at 20 aircraft, convert some strategic bombers to conventional missions, and boost spending on the Strategic Defense Initiative by 32 percent. He would also redirect funds away from production of next generation weapons toward research and development of new systems. He would cancel the Seawolf submarine and indefinitely delay the procurement of an advanced new Army helicopter and tank. More resources would be dedicated to upgrading existing systems.

The President contends that steeper cuts in defense spending would compromise our ability to respond to new security threats, and hollow out U.S. forces, lowering morale and effectiveness. He notes that defense spending will decline by 1996 to its lowest level, as a share of national income, since before World War II.

#### ASSESSMENT

I support most of the proposals in the President's defense budget. The proposal halving of our nuclear forces is a good start. President Yeltsin has indicated a willingness

to negotiate even deeper cuts, down to perhaps 2,500 warheads. These proposals would make the world a safer place, and should be pursued, especially given the danger of Soviet nuclear weapons spreading to developing countries. The collapse of the Soviet Union also makes unnecessary further production of cold war weapons systems such as the B2 bomber.

I also think the President's procurement policy for conventional systems makes sense. The United States does not have to rush to produce new and expensive weapons systems at this time. The Gulf war demonstrated that the United States possesses superior weapons technologies, and can afford to make incremental improvements in existing systems, such as the F-18 fighter and the Apache helicopter. These systems should be sufficient to meet the security threats of the next decade. This new procurement strategy, combined with a substantial research and development budget, should maintain an adequate defense technology and industrial base.

#### FURTHER RESTRUCTURING

Many will say that the President's defense cuts are insufficient. Congress will likely consider deeper reductions. My view is that challenges at home will require that a greater share of the Federal budget be channeled to domestic needs—in the near term, to help lift the country out of recession, and in the long term, to boost American competitiveness and living standards.

I also think that the President's defense plan should be challenged for not using this opportunity to redefine national security. Defense spending should not be driven by the budget, but by a hard assessment of the new threats and risks to the United States. The questions for planners are not easy: What are the new nuclear dangers? What should be the size, shape, and cost of our forces? What industrial base should support them? How do we maintain our technological edge?

The President is essentially calling for less of the same, a smaller military force that still reflects cold war priorities and thinking. My view is that the United States no longer faces the Soviet threat, but rather diverse and unpredictable threats, ranging from rogue powers in regions where the United States has vital interests to drug trafficking to terrorism to weapons proliferation. These threats will require a smaller, more mobile, more flexible defense that can respond to a crisis anywhere in the world. Responding to these threats will also mean a much smaller United States military presence in Europe and Asia. The new military force structure must exploit the advantages of American technology, and be prepared to take decisive action without putting large numbers of American lives at risk. It must also work to accomplish these tasks at the lowest price possible.

#### TRIBUTE TO DOUGLAS S. MCKAY

##### HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 1992

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to eulogize and pay tribute to a man who dedicated a great deal of his life and energies to his community, civic organizations, and to helping his fellow men and women.

The community of Douglaston, the Borough of Queens, and the greater New York City

community suffered a great loss in the death, at age 42, of Douglas S. McKay.

His service and dedication extended into many fields. A graduate of Columbia University and St. John's Law School, he was a member of the board of managers of the Queens County Bar Association.

He served on community boards 7 and 11, was past president of the Douglaston Civic Association, on the board of directors of the Alley Pond Environmental Center, an elder of the Community Church of Douglaston, and a member of the St. Andrew's Society.

A man of many talents, he was a columnist for the Bayside Times/Ledger, and an active member and State assembly candidate of the Democratic Party.

Whenever there was a just cause or an issue challenging our collective conscience, Doug McKay was invariably playing a key leadership role, donating his time and efforts.

He was a man of courage and faith who remained active till the end, when his young life was claimed by Crohn's disease.

I am confident the House of Representatives wishes to join me in expressing our condolences to his wife, Maureen, and their three children, daughters Devon and Morgan, and son, Cameron.

We have lost a dedicated and concerned civic leader, and a good friend and neighbor.

#### FREE RELIGION AND SPEECH, IN RETREAT

##### HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 1992

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, we are a country that prides itself on its freedoms, and particularly those of speech and religion. This second editorial in a series that appeared in the Atlanta Constitution looks at the first amendment of the U.S. Constitution. We have reason to be concerned that the Supreme Court has and will continue to infringe on these freedoms. I fear for the future of our country's citizens as the Court moves away from these highly valued rights. I encourage you to read this editorial and to recognize the reasons for concern.

Article I: Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

[From the Atlanta Constitution, Dec. 9, 1991]

#### FREE RELIGION AND SPEECH, IN RETREAT

This is the second in a series of editorials leading to the 200th anniversary Dec. 15 of the ratification of the Bill of Rights.

The First Amendment, which is dedicated to protecting rights of conscience and expression, begins with religion. The idea is at once to ensure that no religion receive official endorsement and that all people be free to worship according to their lights.

Over the past half-century, the U.S. Supreme Court has found such establishments of religion as public school prayer unconstitutional, reflecting excessive government

sponsorship of religion. At the same time, it has required government to demonstrate a compelling interest if it is to restrict anyone's religious freedom.

On both fronts, the current Supreme Court is moving in the opposite direction.

In last year's Smith decision, a 6-3 majority held that any law that does not intentionally discriminate against religion is constitutional, even if it has the effect of impairing someone's ability to practice his faith. This session, the court heard a Rhode Island case in which the local school board (joined by the Bush administration) argued that the government may endorse religious practices as long as it does not coerce anyone into participating.

The First Amendment's protection of speech is also under assault, though to a lesser degree.

This year, in a 5-4 decision, the court upheld an Indiana law banning public nudity in a case involving nude barroom dancing. Writing for a plurality, Justice William Rehnquist all but wiped out precedent that viewed dancing as protected expression, subordinating it to society's policing powers to enforce morals.

In 1989 and 1990, the court, in successive 5-4 decisions, upheld the right of individuals to engage in symbolic speech by burning the American flag. But with Justices David Souter and Clarence Thomas replacing Justices Thurgood Marshall and William Brennan, it is likely that subsequent cases involving symbolic political speech will go the other way.

Dancing and flag-burning involve a gray area where protected speech and unprotected conduct must be distinguished. This session, the court will draw such a distinction when it reviews a Minnesota law singling out "hate crimes" for special punishment.

The most disturbing free-speech decision of the Rehnquist court to date is *Rust v. Sullivan*, which this year barred doctors in federally funded health programs from discussing abortion. Here, the court was prepared to let a governmental rule abridge speech in that most protected doctor-patient relationship.

It is small comfort that the abridgement applies only where federal funds are being spent. From clinics to universities, institutions throughout American society are in some measure supported by public monies. Will the Supreme Court, in its deference to government, go on to let officials restrict speech in other contexts as well?

#### PLACE THE BLAME WHERE IT BELONGS

##### HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 1992

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, one morning Mr. Customer goes to the general store and purchases a baseball bat. He smiles as he lays his money on the counter along side of his purchase. Mr. Shopkeeper smiles, hands him his change and his baseball bat and says, "have a good day." With a smile on his face Mr. Customer proceeds to Mr. Neighbor's house where he promptly begins to beat Mr. Neighbor senseless with the baseball bat.

The next day, Mr. Police Officer shows up at the general store.

Are you Mr. Shopkeeper?



Why yes, I am.

You're under arrest. You have the right to remain silent, you have the right \* \* \*

Wait a minute, wait a minute, what have I done?

You beat Mr. Neighbor senseless with a baseball bat yesterday.

I did what?

You beat Mr. Neighbor senseless with a baseball bat and he required a whole lotta stitches and medical attention. Not to mention there will probably be psychological damage from this trauma.

I did no such thing.

Did you or did you not sell said baseball bat to one Mr. Customer yesterday?

Well, of course I did.

Then you're under arrest because your baseball bat put a serious hurt on Mr. Neighbor.

But it wasn't my baseball bat. I just sold it to Mr. Customer. I thought we was going to play baseball.

Yeah, that's what they all say.

I just wanna ask one more thing. What's gonna happen to Mr. Customer?

That poor man, he pleaded temporary insanity and is resting comfortably at home. Now hurry up and let's go. I gotta go book a coffee cup salesman for a cup of coffee that hit Mr. Husband in the head this morning.

Mr. Speaker, if you think this is a joke, then let's look seriously at what the District of Columbia is trying to do by placing blame for crimes on manufacturers to firearms in the District. When are we going to place this blame where it belongs—on the criminals. No one else and nothing else is at fault, but them.

Furthermore, Mr. Speaker, if the D.C. government wants to pass laws that infringe on the rights of law-abiding citizens, they had better look out! Because I will double my effort to cut off their Federal aid that comes from law-abiding taxpayers who resent this kind of legislation.

#### BIOGRAPHY OF SACAGAWEA (SHOSHONE)

#### HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 1992

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, through Public Law 102-188 (S.J. Res. 217, H.J. Res. 342), Congress and the President designated 1992 as the Year of the American Indian. This law pays tribute to the people who first inhabited the land now known as the continental United States. Although only symbolic, this gesture is important because it shows there is sympathy in the eyes of a majority of both Houses of the Congress for those Indian issues which we as a Congress have been struggling with for over 200 years. In support of the Year of the American Indian, and as part of my on-going series this year, I am providing for the consideration of my colleagues a short biography of Sacagawea, the female Shoshone Indian who accompanied Lewis and Clark on their epoch-making expedition of 1804-1806. This biography was taken from a U.S. Department of the Interior publication entitled "Famous Indians, A Collection of Short Biographies."

SACAGAWEA (SHOSHONE)

So many romantic legends have been inspired by Sacagawea, the Shoshone Indian

woman who accompanied Lewis and Clark on much of their epoch-making expedition of 1804-06, that even today her biographers differ in many details.

However, the historic *Journals* of the two explorers, and their latter letters, tell us much about the famous "Bird Woman," as her Mandan Indian name may be translated.

One of President Jefferson's major purposes in commissioning Lewis and Clark to explore the newly acquired Louisiana Territory had been the establishing of friendly relations with Indian tribes between St. Louis and the Pacific Ocean. Indian chiefs were to be given Jefferson "peace medals" at these historic first contacts with white men.

In the winter of 1804, some 1,600 miles from their St. Louis starting point, Lewis and Clark arrived in the North Dakota country of the Mandan Indians, where they were befriended by the tribe and spent a peaceful winter. Living among the Mandans were a French Canadian fur trader, Toussaint Charbonneau, and his young Indian wife, Sacagawea. When the expedition left Mandan country, the couple went with it: Charbonneau, hired as an interpreter for \$25 a month; and Sacagawea, her newborn baby on her back.

It seems likely that Sacagawea's main reason for accompanying the explorers was a longing to see her own Shoshone people again. Five years earlier, at about 12, she has been stolen by Crow Indians, taken far from her Rocky Mountain home, and sold as a slave to the Missouri River Mandons. In time she had again been sold, this time to Charbonneau.

If less than the heroine she has sometimes been pictured to be, Sacagawea was unquestionably of great value to the expedition in her role as peace envoy and intermediary with Indian tribes. Clark said of her— "Sacagawea reconciles all the Indians as to our friendly intentions. A woman with a party of men is a token of peace."

Across the Missouri River, Lewis and Clark were faced with the snow-capped Rocky Mountains. Crossing them would be impossible without horses. Going on ahead, Lewis met a band of Shoshone Indians, and persuaded them to return with him to the expedition.

When she saw the Indian band, say the *Journals*, Sacagawea "danced with joy." She began sucking her fingers to show that these were her people, among whom she had grown up. A particularly moving episode was the Indian girl's reunion with her brother, who had become chief of the tribe. With her tremendous advantage of Sacagawea's relationship, the explorers were able to barter for 29 fine Shoshone horses, and the journey continued.

Across the Rockies, the party built canoes and followed the Columbia River to the Pacific. The two explorers frequently praised Sacagawea's endurance and fortitude in their *Journals*. She must have been understanding as well. Lewis wrote of her: "If she has enough to eat and a few trinkets to wear, I believe she would be perfectly content anywhere."

Sacagawea was among those Indians honored with the prized Jefferson peace medal, evidence of the genuine fondness Lewis and Clark felt for her. After the journey, Clark wrote to Charbonneau: "Your woman who accompanied you that long, dangerous, and fatiguing route to the Pacific Ocean and back deserved a greater reward for her attention and services on that route than we had in our power to give her."

Most historians now believe that Sacagawea died around 1812, at the age of

about 24. Several monuments honor her memory. One of the best known is that erected by the Wyoming Historical Landmark Commission on U.S. Highway 287, 2 miles east of what is thought to be her burial place in a Shoshone graveyard.

#### COLUMBIA HEIGHTS MINNESOTA AND LOMIANKI, POLAND ESTABLISH "SISTER CITY" RELATIONSHIP

#### HON. GERRY SIKORSKI

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 1992

Mr. SIKORSKI. Mr. Speaker, in Minnesota, the land of 10,000 lakes, bridges are vital links that unite our communities, connecting our people to neighbors across our lakes and river banks. And, just as our Minnesota bridges provide a link to sharing friendships, talents, and traditions; Sister Cities build bridges of understanding and cooperation. Columbia Heights, MN and Lomianki, Poland have established a sister city relationship. It is a global bridge to build upon their common values and traditions, working to build communication and friendship with citizens on our global river banks.

I want to share with you the cooperative statement between our neighbors in Minnesota and Poland.

SISTER CITIES AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE CITIES OF COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, MN, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND LOMIANKI, POLAND

Edward Carlson, Mayor of the City of Columbia Heights, MN of the United States of America, and Andrzej Belka, Mayor of the City of Lomianki, Poland, declare on behalf of their respective citizens that they have established a "Sister City" relationship between the two cities to promote mutual understanding and friendly cooperation as follows:

(1) We shall seek to promote and foster mutual understanding through friendly relationships between the citizens of Columbia Heights and Lomianki.

(2) We shall promote and encourage the exchange of delegations, activities, and information in order to foster the sharing of cultural, educational, social, economic and political traditions. This will enable us to build bridges of friendship between individuals and organizations. Through understanding and appreciation for the particular traditions and common values we hold, we can bridge our total friendship.

Both Mayor Carlson and Mayor Belka declare this "Sister City" relationship to be established, and the document shall be published both in English and in Polish to be preserved by the two cities.

BARBARA BELL, HONORED  
PRINCIPAL

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Barbara Bell, who has been honored by the Dade County Public

School System as being one of its best administrators. She was one of seven candidates chosen to compete for an award.

As principal of Joe Hall Elementary School, Ms. Bell strongly believes every child deserves an equal chance to learn, an opportunity schools should do their best to provide. She was recently featured in the Miami Herald for her extraordinary dedication and commitment to education. The article "Superintendent 'Would Be Proud'" by Roxana Soto reveals why she is so admired and loved by students and colleagues. The article follows:

At Joe Hall Elementary School the slogan is: "Joe Hall is a great place to be."

Students, teachers and parents say the reason is simple: Principal Barbara Bell.

"She is the reason why I don't mind driving 45 minutes to get to school every morning," said Shirley Webb, a first-grade teacher who has known Bell for 17 years. "I can't think of anybody else who works harder."

The people at the school system's Region V office seem to agree with Webb. They nominated Bell as their choice for the 1991-92 Principal of the Year award.

"Barbara Bell is an exemplary principal," said Margarita Alemany, Region V director. "She is energetic, dedicated, innovative and very caring of the students."

When Bell, 53, graduated from the University of Miami with a degree in Business Administration and Accounting, becoming an educator was the farthest thing from her mind.

But because opportunities for women were limited in 1959, she decided to give education a shot. Once she got a taste of teaching, she was hooked forever.

Bell's philosophy on education is straightforward. She believes every kid deserves an equal chance to learn.

"School is the one institution that can equalize opportunity for all children," she said. "It is up to the school to provide the best opportunity it can for students to learn, to care and to grow. Basically, a school has to be a place of learning and excellence."

Born in New York City, Bell came to Miami in 1953. She graduated from Miami Beach High School and went on to UM.

In 1960, Bell started teaching at Miramar Elementary. She also worked at Everglades Elementary and served as a curriculum coordinator at the North Central area office.

During this time, she returned to the UM to be certified in secondary and elementary education and get a master's degree in administration and supervision. She then became principal of Rockway Elementary until 1985, when she took over at Hall, 1901 SW 134th Ave.

Bell said she has loved every minute of her 32 years in the school system. Only once did she have to think twice about continuing her job—when her husband, school superintendent Paul Bell, died suddenly in October 1990.

"When Paul died, I really didn't know if I wanted to continue or not," Bell said. "But we shared a vision—education. I gave it a thought and I realized that running a school is something I knew how to do."

"He is still an inspiration. I know he'd be proud of what I've continued to do."

Mr. Speaker, I commend Barbara Bell for her outstanding achievements as teacher and administrator. Her devotion to education is an inspiration to all teachers and principals in Dade County and around the Nation.

BUSH ADMINISTRATION'S CIVIL JUSTICE REFORM FAVORS BUSINESS, HURTS POOR AND MIDDLE CLASS

## HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 1992

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, The New York Times ran an excellent commentary on the Bush administration's civil justice reform. This reform would benefit big business and rich Americans at the expense of the poor and middle class. I urge all of my colleagues to read this editorial.

[From the New York Times, Feb. 15, 1992]

### BASHING LAWYERS—ALSO JUSTICE

Playing off public distaste for lawyers, the Bush administration embraces "reform" of civil justice. "Let's stop America's love affair with lawsuits," the President says. And Vice President Quayle condemns the costs and delays of litigating civil cases. Bashing lawyers may be fun, but this campaign risks harm.

Lawyers have indeed encouraged an increasingly litigious society. But Mr. Quayle addresses himself mainly to richer Americans, like manufacturers, municipalities and doctors. He offers nothing for the poor and middle class who need lawyers but can't afford their fees.

Lawyers do extract costs from the economy. But they also police the marketplace, drafting and enforcing the contracts that make a \$6 trillion economy function. Yes, many bright people are drawn to law at the expense of vocations that create wealth. But many lawyers, including Mr. Quayle, apply their skills outside the practice of law.

Mr. Quayle makes some harmful, some useful and some harmless proposals. The harmful include requiring a losing plaintiff to pay the defendant's legal fees, sharply curtailing contingency fees for lawyers and recklessly attacking punitive damages.

Supporters of the "loser pays" rule believe it discourages frivolous lawsuits. It also discourages legitimate but risky ones. Similar arguments apply to contingency fee arrangements by which lawyers get a percentage of the winnings, but only if they win. Such fees often provide the only access to justice for people without means.

Punitive damages—awards over and above straight compensation for civil wrongs—have sometimes spun out of control. Mr. Quayle wants states to limit punitive awards to the actual financial harm the plaintiff suffered. But what of a wrong that caused small financial harm but such distress that the jury wants to teach a lesson?

Mr. Quayle would encourage more programs for out-of-court resolution but doesn't propose funds to pay for it. He also refuses to seek long-deferred increases for Federal poverty law programs, which he unfairly derides.

The President, likewise, fails to distinguish between meritorious and meretricious suits. "Health costs would be an awful lot lower if we didn't have frivolous lawsuits going after those doctors for malpractice," he says. That assigns no blame to doctors who malpractice, only to suits charging malpractice. An overloaded civil justice system needs reform, not simplistic slander.

NEW YORK CITY ACTIVIST TESTIFIES ON ENVIRONMENTAL RACISM

## HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 1992

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call attention to the testimony of Ms. Marjorie Moore before the Health and Environment subcommittee of the Energy and Commerce Committee. Ms. Moore is the first African-American to direct a citywide environmental organization in New York City.

She testified yesterday before the subcommittee while we were investigating environmental racism and lead poisoning. Environmental racism—related to environmental equity—is the propensity for polluting industries and waste disposal facilities to locate near or in minority communities, and the disproportionate health risks borne by these communities. Health studies and studies of waste facility locations back up these charges.

The poor also suffer disproportionately in bearing the environmental health risks for the waste of our entire society. But according to the testimony of the Assistant Secretary for Health, while 41 percent of poor children have blood poisoning, it afflicts 61 percent of poor, African-American children. Among Hispanic children of all income groups, 48 percent of all Mexican-American children and 36 percent of all Puerto Rican children have blood poisoning.

These numbers are not even the full story, for they are based on the less exacting standard of 15 micrograms per deciliter. We have no statistics for the new standard of 10 micrograms per deciliter proposed by the Centers for Disease Control. According to the Assistant Secretary, "levels as low as 10 are associated with decreased intelligence, slower neurobehavioral development, learning disabilities, behavioral disturbances, and reduce stature."

These facts provide the context for Ms. Moore's testimony, which I include for the RECORD:

TESTIMONY OF MARJORIE MOORE, PROGRAM DIRECTOR, COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH CENTER AT HUNTER COLLEGE, NEW YORK CITY

Good morning, Mr. Chairman and members of the Subcommittee. My name is Marjorie Moore. I am the Program Director for the Community Environmental Health Center at Hunter College in New York City. Our Center provides technical assistance to grassroots groups in New York's poor communities. We work to develop effective community leadership on environmental health issues by educating and organizing.

I should also note that I am, to the best of my knowledge, the first African-American Director of a City-wide environmental organization in New York City. I am honored to have been asked to travel to Washington today to share with the Committee my thoughts on what our government can do to eliminate lead poisoning from our nation's health crisis vocabulary.

Please, for a moment, come back a few years with me. The time is 1971. Our country is at war—abroad and with itself. Our Presi-



dent is using covert operations to undermine foreign governments and to maintain power at home. College students are demanding action to protect our environment. Our cities, still reeling from riots, are facing severe challenges to create peaceful race relations, provide job opportunities for people of color (excuse me—Negroes and Puerto Ricans). We are confronting a major housing crisis. We need to straighten out our schools. Our children—mostly minority children—are dying from lead poisoning caused by landlord neglect and air pollution. And Marvin Gaye is singing about it all—Inner City Blues: "Make me wanna holler, throw up both my hands. Make me wanna holler, throw up both my hands."

OK—let's come back. Here we are in 1992. But like Marvin asked, "What's goin' on?" What the hell is going on? Here in America—twenty-one years later—a generation later—precious little has changed for our children. Childhood lead poisoning is still a national disgrace. In my neighborhood—Harlem—in New York City, and in communities of color all around this country, children are still being killed by lead poisoning. No, we are no longer burying them because of lead, but they are still dying. When lead prevents a child's mind and spirit from proper development, their lives are destroyed. In this "land of the free", our children are not "free" to pursue their dreams. Instead, they are dragged down and held back. Often, they can't learn to read, write, perform simple mathematics, master the coordination necessary to button a shirt or tie their shoes. What do you suppose becomes of a lead poisoned 4-year-old when they become a teenager? Do they become honor students and decide which university's offer of admission to accept and then become leaders in their chosen fields? What do you think? The real question is "Why?" Why, a generation later, do people in my neighborhood still wanna holler—throw up both our hands?

If you're wondering just what in the world school drop-outs, joblessness, child abuse, homelessness, drugs and crime could possibly have to do with lead poisoning, let's stop. The last time that broad action was taken on the Federal level to address lead poisoning was in the early 70's, when the issue was forced by parent and tenant groups in inner-city communities across the country. The "trouble-makers"—the ones who had the courage and the desperation to protest their living conditions in organized, illegal squats, vocal rallies and, when necessary, violent confrontation—well, in a sense, they were the lucky ones. Think about that. What made them take action? They were armed with information. They learned that lead was killing their kids—not in some university's school of public health, but burying their own. Everyone knew the obvious threats to our kids' safety—heroin, the pushers, the knives and guns and all that. And we were angry. We were angry that a life was snapped off for nothing—caught in the cross-fire or whatever. But somehow, it was still one young life at a time. What ignited the feverous outcry over lead poisoning was when we developed an awareness that lead was bigger than all the .357's in Harlem and Detroit and Watts and Chicago and Philly. . . . When it dawned on us that we were sacrificing a whole damn generation, we hit the streets. When you've spent your life in the ghetto, your kids become your only hope out. Not for you, but for them and theirs. Lead was stealing our last dreams.

Need a little proof? Perhaps it would help to wonder, for a moment, just where today's

young inmates, drop-outs and junkies came from. How many, dare we wonder, may have been lead-poisoned in their early years? We may never know. How many tens or hundreds of thousands of mothers could have taken action to protect their kids had they only known that there was a dangerous criminal right in their apartment 24/7—twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week? How many children have been whooped because they couldn't get it together enough to behave properly or pass basic math or keep their things organized or pay attention long enough—because they weren't developing properly? How many might have been lead-poisoned? We may never know. How many will abuse their kids? We may never know. Where did this last generation go? Why is it that more of our young males are in jail than in school? The questions are endless. Makes me wanna holler, throw up both my hands.

You have heard or will be hearing some alarming statistics from many of my distinguished colleagues about the scope of this tragic and needless disease. In short, with the guidelines recently adopted by the Centers for Disease Control, there will be an exponential increase in the number of children who will be considered lead-poisoned. These children—millions of American children—did not become poisoned upon the snap of CDC's fingers; they may have had dangerous levels of lead in their blood and bones for months or years. What? Again? When the Safe Drinking Water Act was amended in 1986, lots of folks suddenly found that their drinking water was contaminated—the same water that was OK yesterday. Other times, we suddenly find ourselves making three dollars over the limit for public assistance. In New York City, there are some working poor families who choose to enter the homeless shelter system, as horrible as it is, instead of living in our own communities, because the shelter system can serve as an expedited means of gaining a permanent apartment in a public housing project. And now lead. Makes me wanna holler, throw up both my hands.

We need to get serious, once and for all, about eliminating lead poisoning. There is no excuse for lead poisoning. Other serious diseases are tragic in that we don't know exactly what causes them or how to stem or cure the disease. The tragedy of lead poisoning is that we do know. We know what its causes are. We know how to prevent it. Yet, millions of our children's lives are still being destroyed by lead. It's a national disgrace. Imagine—a nation with the capability of steering missiles from miles away into a 2 square-foot target has yet to set its sights on protecting its own children. Makes me wanna holler.

We must get clear about responsibility. All too often, people in positions of significant responsibility have laid the blame for lead poisoning on parents. "If it's so dangerous, why don't they just move?" I have been asked. "Tell them to buy bottled water." One pamphlet even recommends paving over lead-contaminated soil around our homes. It has to stop. The industries that promoted this deadly toxin—particularly the paint, automotive and gasoline industries—all must be held accountable. And landlords who violate lead safety regulations ought to be subject to criminal prosecution. There is no reason I can think of why causing irreversible damage to a child's proper cognitive and emotional development ought not be treated as a felony.

Information, we understand, is power. What we don't know will hurt us and we're

not going to take it anymore. Wide-ranging right-to-know provisions about lead hazards are a critical first step. Parents absolutely have a right to know if our homes contain lead paint just as surely as we would be entitled to be told that an armed drug-addict is standing over our babies' cribs. The notion that right-to-know provisions should apply only to home sales is an outrageous slap at poor people who cannot afford to purchase homes. If we move into an apartment laden with lead paint, why should we be denied such valuable child-protective information? Further, right-to-know ought to apply to occupants of all housing units. Poor people don't have a high mobility rate—usually, we're stuck in the only place we can afford for long periods of time. But that shouldn't be any reason not to tell me that my little 5 year-old could be in danger right now, should it.

Equally ludicrous is the ultimatum that we must choose between proper, safe abatement of lead hazards and homelessness. Some have suggested that appropriate abatement will cause a mass exodus of building owners, whom, we are asked to believe, without substantiation, would abandon their otherwise profit-making buildings if they are required to toss a little money into maintenance. Some stubborn, foolish owners, in the name of naked greed, may prefer no profit to less profit—unless we continue to permit them business loss tax write-offs for abandoning their property. And if the President and Congress found those few little hundreds of billions of dollars laying around to bail out the maladept, mooching, millionaire managers of our nation's S & L's, surely it is within our political imagination to devise a program to protect America's poorest families from choosing between in-home danger or homelessness.

How we serve our children ought to be as New York's Mayor David Dinkins offered, "the most important measure" on which we are judged. Our nation's local and State governments, as well as the Federal government, indeed have a moral obligation to spare our children needless devastation. It is sad that so relatively few local jurisdictions have significant legislation or regulations designed to protect children from lead. It is, in some ways, even more infuriating when meager provisions, once enacted, go largely unenforced. Everything I have learned about lead indicates that this is true in New York City; colleagues from around the country have shared with me similar frustrations. New, comprehensive Federal legislation may have the effect of enforcing New York City landlords, and the City itself—a major owner of real estate in its poorest neighborhoods—to spend monies requisite to bring apartments up to grade. In other words, if Congress doesn't look, no one will know. While I sincerely empathize with the monumental task of guiding New York City's finances through these horrendous economic times, I respectfully disagree with my Mayor, who worries that Federal legislation would lay an unfair burden upon the City. HR 2840 would not penalize New York for promulgating a cursory statute ten years ago, rather, the bill may require the City to simply obey its own ordinance. There can be no pride in denying our children.

New Federal legislation ought also to establish strict requirements for safety of both lead abatement workers and the tenant/occupant families. Standardized worker training courses are needed to ensure that abatement of lead hazards does not place children and their families at greater risk than without

abatement. Family-sensitive abatement is essential; work crews must be able to communicate in the same language as the tenant/occupant family, and they must be able to establish an agreeable daily schedule for performance of the necessary work. Without such parameters, abatement can become a family's worst nightmare. I know—I had peeling lead paint in my apartment and, even in a city which purports to have a tough lead poisoning prevention law, and even though I knew all the right supervisors and high-level officials to call, it was hell. Got that? With all this professed legislative protection, my own keen knowledge and extensive connections, abatement was hell. What do you think it's like for young mothers without such resources? Makes me wanna holler, throw up both my hands.

The process of how the imminent lead hazard abatement industry will burgeon is another issue of extreme concern to me. The new CDC guidelines virtually ensure that, out of the tragedy of this horrible disease, a lucrative industry will emerge. Affirmative steps must be taken to ensure that the populations most victimized by lead poisoning receive the economic development benefits that this new industry will afford. Specifically, training programs for abatement managers should be established in conjunction with the nation's historically Black colleges. Similar programs at other institutions should offer priority to Latinos. Where necessary, training grants and loan packages should be made available to permit young entrepreneurs from poor families to start-up their new lead abatement businesses and enable them to hire workers from the hardest hit communities. In this fashion, a nominal but important level of economic integrity may be returned to victimized communities.

As I close, I must offer my most important suggestion. Like the old African griots' tale of the boy who looks for his lost magical stone in an open field miles from the dark forest where he had lost it, I simply want to point out that if the Committee wants to hear the full story of lead poisoning—how it impacts minority communities, whether Federal or local agencies have adequately responded to the threat of lead poisoning and what provisions are necessary in Federal legislation, ask the mothers. They can't afford to come to Washington—except those who live here, that is. The most sincere action this Committee could take would be to work with local groups in poor communities around the country to set up local hearings. I would be happy to provide the Committee with appropriate contacts to facilitate such hearings.

Mr. Chairman, members of the Subcommittee, I thank you all for your efforts to save our children. I am grateful for the opportunity to share my thoughts with you today, and I will be happy to answer any questions you may have.

#### DRIVER'S LICENSE SUSPENSION PROGRAM

**HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 26, 1992*

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, it has recently come to my attention that a California group called Pot First has begun a postcard campaign asking their Representatives to please say no to "smoke a joint, lose your license,"

better known as the Driver's License Suspension Program. Public Law 101-516 requires States to implement a program that suspends the driver's licenses of individuals convicted of any drug offense for a period of not less than 6 months.

These California druggies would have you believe it is OK and legal to smoke marijuana in California or anywhere else for that matter. How absolutely ridiculous. It is this type of attitude that perpetuates the drug problem currently facing the United States today. These are the very people who never stop to think about the damage inflicted by drugs on our society. They do not stop to think that illegal drugs cost this country billions of dollars and thousands of lives yearly.

Wouldn't it be nice if these casual drug users woke up and realized they are at fault for children growing up without fathers because they died in the line of duty making a drug bust or they are at fault for a stray bullet ending the life of an innocent child during a street drug war. It truly amazes me to think they feel so removed from these activities.

Well, I would be only too glad to respond to their request to oppose this law with a resounding not on your life, because that might very well be what it costs us to just say yes.

#### WELFARE REFORM, CALIFORNIA STYLE

**HON. ELTON GALLEGLY**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 26, 1992*

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to the attention of my colleagues an article which appeared on the editorial page of yesterday's Wall Street Journal concerning California's welfare reform program. Debra Saunders, a columnist for the Los Angeles Daily News, one of the leading newspapers in my district, has done a good job of describing California's enormous welfare problem and the ballot initiative proposed by Governor Wilson to remedy the situation.

Known as the Taxpayer Protection Act of 1992, the Governor's proposal would remove one incentive for those individuals who come to California attracted by its reputation as the Golden State for generous welfare benefits. In addition to limiting AFDC grants for newcomers to the level they received in their home States, the initiative contains powerful work incentives so that able-bodied recipients who fail to find gainful employment will suffer major cutbacks in benefits.

As welcome as this bold program will be in a State facing major budgetary problems, it fails to remedy the serious problem posed by illegal aliens. As Ms. Saunders points out: "Illegal aliens can slip over the border and receive free prenatal care. When their children are born in the United States—on the U.S. taxpayers' dime—those children become citizens and automatically can be enrolled for AFDC. With half of the Nation's illegal immigrants and a third of all refugees, California already shoulders a large burden. And as the economy sours, hurting immigrants who came here to work, the number of citizen children of

illegal parents on AFDC in Los Angeles County alone rose from 97,665 in February 1991 to 121,042 in November.

"Meanwhile, the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 is about to increase the number of immigrant adults eligible for benefits." One report estimates that there may be over 100,000 additional persons on AFDC after May 1992 and May 1993, when provisions expire that prohibit adult applicants for citizenship under the amnesty program from themselves receiving benefits.

Clearly the welfare costs facing my home State will escalate so long as citizen taxpayers are forced to pay for AFDC and other welfare benefits and services for illegal aliens and their American-born offspring. This is a problem which threatens to overwhelm not only California, but all border States and other States to which illegal aliens are moving increasingly in search of refuge, scarce employment opportunities, and public assistance.

Mr. Speaker, I have introduced legislation designed to rectify this growing problem. I call my colleagues' attention especially to House Joint Resolution 357 and H.R. 3605, which would restrict automatic birthright citizenship to persons born in the United States of legal-resident mothers, and to H.R. 3441, which would stop the payment of Federal welfare benefits to illegal aliens. Now is the time for action if we are to save State and local governments from budgetary disaster attributable in large measure to illegal immigration and to persons whose illegal status should bar them from taking unfair advantage of our generous welfare system.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the full text of the article "Welfare Reform, California Style" be reprinted in the RECORD as it appeared in the Wall Street Journal on February 25, 1992.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Feb. 25, 1992]

#### WELFARE REFORM, CALIFORNIA STYLE

(By DEBRA J. SAUNDERS)

For some Californians, welfare has become not a safety net but a hammock. This group by no means represents the majority of those on welfare, but its ability to get the most out of the system has helped drain it nearly dry. Because this group has so tapped the system, there may be little left for families who only recently have been driven by the recession to ask for aid.

That's why Californians may be willing to vote for a controversial initiative proposed by Gov. Pete Wilson that would radically restructure the state welfare system. While other states are freezing or cutting benefits because of state budget problems—and California is in the same leaky boat—Gov. Wilson, like Gov. Jim Florio and Assemblyman Wayne Bryant of New Jersey, seeks to address a system that discourages and undermines self-sufficiency.

The numbers in California tell the story. One in five of those receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children has been on aid for eight years or more. And that's a statistic welfare boosters often use to defend the current system.

It doesn't pay to work. A 1991 report by the bipartisan state Legislative Analyst's Office noted that the system's incentives "could induce [individual who have never been on AFDC] to go on welfare rather than work."

The Legislative Analyst's Office also found that the state's workfare program would



work best if it prepared recipients "for jobs paying more than \$1,400 per month." Those who took jobs that paid \$1,200 a month, it noted, would be "worse off by \$150" (their italics) per month.

#### A WELFARE MAGNET

The state has learned that 32% of women on AFDC conceive and have children after going on aid.

Without changes in the welfare system and demographic trends, the governor's Office of Finance expects the ratio of taxpayers to recipients of AFDC to drop from 6.2:1 in 1990 to 2.94:1 in 2000.

California's high benefit level appears to have been a welfare magnet for some. Until recently, state AFDC benefits for a family of three were \$693 a month, the second highest in the nation. Now, at \$663, they are the fifth highest—far greater than the \$381 that represents the average grant in the nine other most populous states. The state Health and Welfare Agency believes about 7% of current AFDC recipients lived in another state within 12 months of starting aid here. Approximately half of that 7% were on aid immediately prior to moving to California—which makes them probable welfare shoppers; the price tag for these likely shoppers: \$100 million.

These statistics explain the logic of Gov. Pete Wilson's proposed voter initiative, dubbed the Taxpayer Protection Act of 1992. It would limit AFDC grants for newcomers to what they received in their home state. As Health and Welfare Agency spokeswoman Kassy Perry recently put it, the administration understands that there are a certain number of individuals who come to California "to take advantage of our generosity in terms of cash benefits," and while that may be "their own way of searching for a better life" (36% of the new caseload arrivals come from the 10 lowest benefit states), California can no longer afford to fund it.

The governor's initiative also boasts of work incentives. Initially it would cut all grants by 10%. After six months, able-bodied recipients who failed to find a job would suffer an additional 15% cut. Still, while cutting a family of three's benefits to \$507 after six months (which would be augmented by food stamps and MediCal), it would allow families to keep money earned from a part-time or full-time job—to an amount beyond the \$693 that family earned before last year's welfare cuts. Food stamps would increase regardless of whether the parent works.

The initiative also would try to take away incentives that lead teen-age children to start families they cannot support. Teen-age mothers would receive an extra \$50 each month for staying in school, and face a like cut for dropping out. What's more, minors would receive support only if they remain at home, unless their parents are deemed abusive or unfit. Payments would go directly to the (grand)parents.

A provision similar to part of New Jersey's new welfare plan would freeze benefits so that parents would not receive higher grants for children conceived after the parents began receiving AFDC. Gov. Wilson has called the present system of increasing the grant for each child an "insidious incentive," although it probably would be more accurate to say such increases simply eliminated a disincentive.

The one growth area about which the initiative does nothing (because of court decisions, it can't) is that of illegal aliens and those seeking legal citizenship.

Illegal aliens can slip over the border and receive free prenatal care. When their chil-

dren are born in the U.S. (on the U.S. taxpayers' dime), those children become citizens and automatically can be enrolled for AFDC. With half of the nation's illegal immigrants and a third of all refugees, California already shoulders a large burden. And as the economy soars, hurting immigrants who came here to work, the number of citizen children of illegal parents on AFDC in Los Angeles County alone rose from 97,665 in February 1991 to 121,042 in November.

Meanwhile, the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 is about to increase the number of immigrant adults eligible for benefits. A 1990 report by the County Welfare Directors Association estimates that California could expect more than 100,000 new people on AFDC after May 1992 and May 1993, when provisions expire that prohibit adult applicants for citizenship under the amnesty program from receiving benefits for themselves.

That state has beefed up its efforts to go after deadbeat dads and the unwed fathers of AFDC children. The AFDC recoupment rate for 1989-90 was a mere 5.9% in the Golden State. Since then, the state and counties have begun notifying credit agencies when support is overdue; garnishments of wages and tax rebates are being utilized more aggressively, as they should be.

It should be noted that while welfare advocates cite a lack of jobs as a cause of caseload increases, California's dependency rate grew in the 1980s even when unemployment declined significantly. California's dependency rate remained at 8.8% from 1979 to 1989, when the national rate fell from 6.5% to 6.1% and the state's AFDC benefits were the nation's second highest.

Expect the Wilson initiative, once it qualifies for the November ballot, to play a prominent role in the coming elections—presidential and state. The initiative, which also includes a number of budgetary reforms, is sure to come up as George Bush and the Democratic gaggle pass through California—especially since many provisions require federal waivers.

In his State of the Union address, the president pledged to support such waivers. His rationale—that "welfare was never meant to be a life style"—is one no doubt shared by many taxpayers. It is that belief, not poor-bashing—as New York Gov. Mario Cuomo has suggested—that explains the appeal of welfare reform.

With the retirement of Alan Cranston and the special election for the seat vacated when Mr. Wilson became governor, California has two competitive U.S. Senate races this year. All five Democrats in the Senate races have signed on to part of the initiative—usually the provision to lower benefits for newcomers—or its concept. One Democrat, Lt. Gov. Leo McCarthy, even repackaged the newcomer limit and displayed it in his own initiative proposal. As Gov. Wilson wryly noted, "I have notices that people who earlier would not have been caught dead saying anything like what they are saying now are saying yes, welfare does require reform."

#### AN INDUCEMENT TO ABORTION?

Indeed, the Democrat-controlled Legislature just might agree to enact some of Gov. Wilson's proposals in order to head off placement on the ballots.

And while many might expect this initiative to endear hard-line conservatives to Gov. Wilson, it might backfire. For one thing, the hard right hates him, no matter what he does. For another, the lack of a grant for additional children is considered an inducement to abortion by pro-life organiza-

tions. (In California, AFDC moms automatically are eligible for state-paid abortions.)

But Gov. Wilson does expect this initiative to appeal to California voters, for the simple reason that hard times and a history of runaway spending have left the state with the hard choice of cutting welfare or schools. It's either that or annual tax hikes.

Not even the most optimistic welfare advocate can believe that Californians would agree to pay higher taxes so the state can continue to boast the nation's fifth highest welfare benefits.

#### THE PASSING OF MAYOR MICHAEL M. POCOST OF ARDSLEY, NY

#### HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 1992

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is with great regret that I rise to inform my colleagues that during the recent holiday recess, we lost an outstanding, public-minded citizen: Michael M. Pocost, the distinguished mayor of the village of Ardsley, regrettably passed away on December 23, 1991.

Throughout his life, Michael Pocost was the personification of an individual seeking a better community for himself and for future generations. He was never reluctant to pitch in to make things just a little better for all of us. Michael's community activities, in addition to guiding Ardsley as mayor, demonstrates his strong sense of leadership.

Michael worked to better his community as a trustee of the village of Ardsley, and through his membership in the Ardsley Sector Volunteer Ambulance Corps, the Ardsley Recreation Commission, the Ardsley Planning Board, the Westchester County Citizens Consumer Advisory Council, the Westchester County Village Officials Associated, the Board of Governors of Yonkers Jewish Community Center, and the Advisory Board of the Ardsley Extension of Yonkers Jewish Community Center. He also served as the police commissioner and deputy mayor of Ardsley, prior to being elected mayor.

Michael Pocost chose to serve our country in the U.S. Air Force. He was a staff sergeant between 1954 and 1957. After completing his military service, his passion for the law and for judicial process continually inspired his career. Upon graduation from Brooklyn Law School in 1960, Michael was successfully involved in the general practice of law until 1966. He continued to rise to eminent posts as the administrator for the council of the city of New York, and as counsel to the vice chairman and majority leader, Thomas Cuite of the Council of the City of New York.

Michael's prominence in the business community helped him promote the economic development of his region. He served as the associate director of the New York State Petroleum Council, the Government Relations Attorney for the Mobil Oil Corp., the arbitrator for the Westchester County Better Business Bureau, and the executive vice president and chief administrative officer of the Metropolitan New York Retail Merchants Association.

His is a voice that will be sorely missed throughout the Hudson Valley region.

Mr. Speaker, I invite our colleagues to join me in expressing condolences to Michael's widow, Carol; to their daughters Ellen and Julie; and to Michael's sister Joanne.

With the passing of Michael M. Pocost, our Hudson Valley region has lost an outstanding community leader.

## PROSPECTS FOR MULTILATERAL REFORM IN TRADE

### HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 1992

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member wishes to call to the attention of his colleagues an excellent opinion article in the Washington Post of February 26, 1992, by Mr. John D. Macomber, Chairman and President of the U.S. Export-Import Bank. Mr. Macomber has brought exceptionally enlightened and aggressive leadership to this important export arm of the U.S. Government. In this article he describes what we still must tentatively define as a long-delayed but very important breakthrough in the practice by many export countries of using tied aid and mixed credits to promote their exports.

This use of tied aid and mixed credits has frequently put U.S. exporters at a large disadvantage with their competitor companies from nations that routinely use such tactics with large governmental bankrolls. Our Government has been forced to fight fire with fire by creating a relatively small warchest of our own to keep our industries, commodity producers, and exporters competitive, and to keep pressure on other nations to abandon these costly and anticompetitive tactics. Negotiations to establish acceptable definitions of mixed credit and tied aid, to set rules for their use, and to ultimately reduce or eliminate these tactics, have primarily been conducted through the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development [OECD]. Those negotiations, which at times seem endless or futile, now perhaps are finally showing promise because of the persistence and priority attached to this issue by the Bush administration. Mr. Speaker, this Member encourages his colleagues to examine the attached article for the details of this important trade issue and offers his continued encouragement and commendations to the negotiators and to Mr. Macomber and the U.S. Export-Import Bank.

[From the Washington Post, Feb. 26, 1992]

#### AIDS TO TRADE

(By John D. Macomber)

The major industrial trading countries of the world, and the United States in particular, have made an important breakthrough in free trade: The practices that have been a thorn in the side of American exporters—tied aid and mixed credits—appear to be on the way out.

"Tied aid" is aid given with strings attached: The financing of a deal in the developing country is linked to purchase of exports from the donor country. "Mixed credits" refers to a combination of subsidized loans and an aid grant to sweeten the deal.

These practices have put U.S. exporters at a serious disadvantage in bidding on overseas

business. They are market-distorting actions that drive up the price of doing business and divert real aid monies to capital projects that would be commercially viable in their own right.

That's why it is good news that negotiators representing countries in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development have now agreed to dramatically curb the use of tied aid for commercial purposes and also are taking steps to greatly reduce the use of mixed credits. The action on tied aid, led by the United States, is the culmination of a two-year negotiating effort. If carefully implemented—and the odds are that it will be—the OECD agreement will significantly lower a major trading barrier for American firms. While precise figures are almost impossible to come by, a recent Ex-Im Bank study identified about \$1 billion of specific export deals that were effectively off limits for American companies in 1990 because of tied aid offered by other governments in support of their exporters. Other studies have put the total volume of tied aid anywhere from \$4 billion to \$6 billion. By whatever measure, it is an attention-getting problem.

Most of the "spoiled markets" have historically been in the Pacific Basin, although tied aid certainly has not been limited to that region. Some countries had been so hooked on these cheap credits that it was almost impossible to have a normal business transaction with them.

What came out of the recent negotiations with regard to mixed credits? The most important step was to make a clear distinction between commercial transactions and those eligible for aid. In brief, when the agreement goes into effect, it will be against the OECD trading rules to offer other than traditional market-rate export credits for a deal that is considered a commercial transaction. And the higher-income developing countries will be ineligible for tied-aid credits. So low-interest loans, which are an essential ingredient of aid, will go to the projects and countries that really need them and not for commercial projects.

In addition, a process for clarifying and working out differences has been agreed to. Clearly, this will not be all smooth sailing—and a healthy degree of skepticism is certainly not inappropriate—but the indications are that within the next 12 to 18 months most of the major issues should be worked out.

One of the more fascinating questions is why the United States and its supporters were successful in achieving what some consider a big breakthrough after years of frustration. After all, the problems our exporters have had with this unfair trade practice have been well known and complained about for years. Here's my list of reasons why:

(1) The administration takes the issues seriously. This is a direct reflection of the fact that exports are important not only to the companies involved but to our national economic well-being. Promoting American export sales has short-term benefits and long-term implications. Our national strategic interest is well served by our companies' having meaningful market shares in foreign countries.

(2) Treasuries around the world played a larger role by asserting the obvious to their respective commerce and trade agencies. To wit, there is not enough money to carry out appropriate and needed aid programs and at the same time subsidize business deals that really do not need it.

(3) There was some fear that the Americans might in frustration adopt a more com-

mercial edge to their aid programs. The well-publicized cooperation between our Agency for International Development and Ex-Im Bank to offer tied aid for "commercial" deals caught the attention of our trading partners. And so did the recent Bentsen/Boren/Byrd/Baucus bill that, among other things, would put AID in the capital projects business in a big way. None of the OECD members would have welcomed that.

There are probably other reasons as well that we'll not know about. But the point is that for whatever reasons, American companies should have one less trading barrier to cope with. And that is good news for all of us.

## A TRIBUTE TO ANDREA VELASQUEZ

### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Ms. Andrea Velasquez, a former officer of the Central Intelligence Agency who was recently named director of business development for Psych/Care in Miami, FL. In a Miami Herald article entitled "Former CIA Officer Takes on New Assignment in Health Care," Charles Rabin reports on the great successes of Ms. Velasquez. I wish to commend the following article to my colleagues:

Four years ago, Andrea Velasquez was working in Central America as an officer for the Central Intelligence Agency.

"I wanted to go into international business," she said.

These days, she's drawing on her past experience but playing it a little safer.

In October, Velasquez was named director of business development for Psych/Care Inc., a medical benefits company based in Miami. "It's challenging because the field is just exploding," she said.

Her travels as a CIA agent helped her make contacts that have been useful in her new work, Velasquez said.

"We have a possibility of going international," she said. "I recently met with the government of Costa Rica, because they are trying to revamp their health care system."

Psych/Care provides employee assistance and managed mental-health care programs to 150,000 subscribers in Florida and 37 other states. Companies purchase benefits packages that cover drug abuse, stress and psychiatric care.

"We know people have been looking at sky-rocketing costs, and we feel our product is a way of controlling a significant amount of it," said Jose M. Sanchez, president of Psych/Care's parent company, the Vincam Group. "Most large companies are trying to cut back costs through benefits. We say, don't cut benefits, just manage them better."

Despite the recession, Velasquez said the company is growing at about 2,500 subscribers per month.

"Actually, the economy has helped us because health care costs are going wild," she said.

In 1988, the government passed a law requiring federal agencies to have an effective method of dealing with employees who have drug problems. Federally funded businesses, Velasquez said, have been the main contributor to the growth of the industry.



Employee-assistance programs soon caught on with private companies, she said, because "it made sense." To date, Velasquez said, 60 percent of Fortune 500 companies have employee-assistance programs.

Psych/Care is an affiliate of the Vincam Group, one of the fastest-growing Hispanic firms in the United States. Vincam offers human resource management services.

As director of business development, Velasquez's primary concerns are finding new business for the company and developing a marketing strategy.

"We're planning on going after self-insured companies," Velasquez said. "It's an untapped market and a logical extension."

After graduating with a marketing degree from the University of Georgia in 1983, Velasquez's road to Psych/Care took several turns.

Her first job out of school was for Boyle Midway Inc. in Atlanta, where she handled export accounts and inventory control. By 1985, she had been recruited into the CIA, serving as a general operations support manager for a large Central American station.

In the next three years, she received two promotions and a letter of commendation from a U.S. ambassador. She left the service in 1988 after marrying a foreign national and thereby losing her security clearance.

Then it was on to United Gardens of Miami, where she was responsible for marketing Colombian flowers in the United States. After a year there, she joined American Biotyne, a Psych/Care competitor, in Miami. She stayed with American Biotyne until her recent appointment.

"We think she's doing a spectacular job," Sanchez said. "The management process we had was just limping along until she joined us."

Velasquez is married and the mother of an 18-month-old son, Ricky.

Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to bring attention to the accomplishments of Ms. Velasquez, and I would like to wish her much success in her position as director of business development at Psych/Care.

#### FDA AND CONGRESS SUFFOCATE SMALL BUSINESS

HON. ANDY IRELAND

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 1992

Mr. IRELAND. Mr. Speaker, last January I stood in the well of the House and suggested to Congress that as a New Year's resolution we devote our best efforts to the protection and promotion of our Nation's 20 million small businesses. To meet this new resolve, I asserted that it was necessary for each and every one of us to scrutinize the legislation that comes before us and analyze the cumulative effect our actions will have on the future success and survival of small business.

Currently, Government regulation is weighing heavily on the backs of our Nation's small business men and women, and each new law and regulation adds to that burden, making it increasingly difficult for small businesses to lead us on the road to economic recovery. Today, Mr. Speaker, I would like to provide an example of why approaching our legislative responsibilities with a consideration for small business is so crucial.

Mr. Speaker, we, as Members of Congress, often pass legislation in the good faith that we are helping and protecting the American people, but closer examination of some of these good intentions reveals that their net result is not always positive. Less than 2 years ago, Congress passed the Nutrition Labeling and Education Act, a law that on its face promised only good things: Helping consumers make healthier food choices; creating clear and understandable labels for consumers; and encouraging manufacturers to produce new, healthier foods.

Congress passed this legislation without much question or concern. The NLEA passed by voice vote under suspension of the rules quickly and painlessly. The House-Senate conference report was pushed through during the waning days of the 101st Congress with little debate.

But this hurry-up enactment may have an excruciating impact on thousands of our Nation's small businesses and millions of their workers. A more careful examination of this law and its effects may have avoided this potential disaster.

The NLEA requires that the Food and Drug Administration formulate rules regulating the labeling of foods in a more uniform and accurate way, but the FDA's proposed regulations, published in the Federal Register on November 27, 1991, will be economically devastating for small businesses as they incur overwhelming costs in their struggle to comply.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with the Congress the comments I submitted regarding the FDA's proposed rules in an effort to illustrate how congressional inattention combined with zealous administrative regulation can work to damage a vital source of this Nation's innovation, growth, and job creation—small businesses:

COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS,  
Washington, DC, February 21, 1992.

Re Docket No. 91N-0219.

HON. DAVID A. KESSLER,  
Commissioner, Dockets Management Branch  
(HFA-305), Food and Drug Administration,  
Rockville, MD.

DEAR DR. KESSLER: I am writing to comment on the proposed rules to amend the food labeling regulations published in the Federal Register (Vol. 56, No. 229) on November 27, 1991.

Let me begin by saying that I agree with the objectives of increased consumer awareness and future health benefits to be met by food label reforms. My concern, however, is that small businesses would be forced to bear an unfair economic burden as a consequence of the FDA's proposal.

Small business today is the victim of myriad regulations that our government has imposed. Each new regulatory measure adds to the weight that is preventing many small businesses from keeping their heads above water. In economic hard times, it is our nation's small businesses that offer the key to recovery. Easing regulation is one important and simple way we can enable small business to fulfill their role as innovators and job creators. With these points in mind, I respectfully urge the FDA to seriously consider the following comments.

I

The intricacy of the label regulations will determine to a great extent the ability of small enterprises to comply. They do not

have the resources or the time to rifle through reams of paper in an effort to decipher and determine the regulations that apply to their business. Thus, to enable small businesses to comply in a legal and timely fashion, it is important that the regulations be phrased in simple and concise language. Such an effort would be in vain, however, if small business owners are unaware that the current regulations are to change. For this reason, I also encourage the FDA to develop a dissemination plan to make small businessmen, who cannot keep abreast of every change in government regulation, aware of the new requirements.

Under the general topic of intricacy, I would like you to consider an additional point. Compounding the difficulties small businessmen and women face in their efforts to comply with the final label reforms is a detailed and prescriptive interim rule regulating cholesterol and fat level claims. This proposal seems superfluous given the FDA's existing authority to take regulatory action against false and misleading claims. It will take enough effort and resources to make the transitions prescribed by the final regulations. It appears to me both unnecessary and unjustifiable to propose costly interim rules as well.

II

I commend the FDA's conclusion in its regulatory impact analysis that the "proposals will have a significant adverse impact on a substantial number of small entities, including small businesses." But it is your responsibility under the law, when recognizing this negative impact, to take the next step and give small businesses the special consideration they need and deserve.

This is precisely the purpose of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (P.L. 98-577). It requires that federal agencies, upon determination that their regulations will have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities, perform an analysis that examines alternative, less onerous ways for small businesses to comply with intrusive regulations.

The FDA failed in its regulatory impact analysis to isolate small businesses, analyze their specific needs, and offer alternatives appropriate to their unique situation. Instead, the FDA analyzed options irrespective of firm size, and this will not suffice. The law requires the FDA to undertake a proper regulatory flexibility analysis, and it is crucial that the FDA does so before the publication of any final rules.

III

It is incredible to me that the only special consideration small business has been afforded throughout this regulatory process has been a narrow exemption offered by the Congress. The inclusion of an exemption for businesses selling food with gross receipts of less than \$500,000, or with food sales less than \$50,000, in the NLEA recognizes only a tiny portion of the small businesses which will suffer under these regulations. It ignores thousands more who, without our help, will have to comply with the same rules as multi-million dollar corporations. It is blatantly unfair to expect that small businesses, often operating on a small margin, can spread the extra costs of compliance in the same way a big business can in their effort to dilute the adverse economic impact.

The National Association of Specialty Foods Trade provided an excellent example of just how differently small and large businesses will be economically affected under the FDA's proposed rules. As you know, in

their testimony at the FDA's public hearings, the NASFT estimated that the fixed compliance cost per item a company sells will be \$6,250. Using this figure, a small company (\$1,000,000 sales) that sells 30 items, will incur fixed conversion costs of 18.75% of sales. This percentage is devastating to small companies that often survive on profits of less than 3% of sales. For even a medium-sized company (\$50,000,000 sales) that sells the same number of items, the fixed costs of conversion would be considerably less burdensome, only .38% of sales.

NASFT's calculations are based on estimated fixed costs and are, therefore, conservative estimations. When one considers that the per-unit cost decreases as the volume of goods sold increases, the discrepancy in costs incurred by a small versus a large company becomes even greater. It is obvious that high-volume companies are able to absorb the costs of compliance in a way that is not possible for low-volume producers; to subject them to uniform regulations under the law is unreasonable. Clearly, some kind of flexibility needs to be offered to small businesses.

Fortunately, the law provided an avenue of relief for small businesses by granting the Secretary the authority to extend the date of compliance if "undue economic hardship" will result. As the previous examples illustrate, such an impact is likely for small businesses. I urge the Secretary to exercise his authority to its fullest by establishing an extended compliance time for all small businesses.

As several sources stated during the FDA's public hearings on the subject, it will be virtually impossible for the good industry to make the required transition in six months' time. The National Food Processors Association estimated that "about 50 million new food packages and labels will need to be produced each hour, 24 hours a day without interruption, for six months" if a May, 1993, compliance date is mandated. The costs of compliance cannot be absorbed by the food producers and retailers, and the demand cannot be absorbed by the label printers, designers, and content analysts.

In addition, a short compliance period will result in heightened competition between businesses for the services required to make the label changes. Big business will have an unfair advantage in such a game, forcing small businesses to expend even more time and resources as they search for companies that are willing and able to render such services at an affordable cost. Even label suppliers, whose businesses will boom as a result, have expressed concern stating they do not possess the capability to fulfill the anticipated demand for at least two years after the final regulations are enacted.

Allowing small businesses more time to make the changes would have the effect of relieving some of the economic and demand pressures on all industries involved in the label reform process and, as the FDA recognized in its proposed rules, the savings arguably outweigh the health benefits gained if a 6-month compliance time is required. Staggering compliance time by size would have the additional benefit of reducing unfair competition between small and large businesses as they vie for the services of designers, printers, and analysts.

When defining small business and assessing the "undue economic hardship" endured, I feel that the FDA must consider firm size as well as industry and volume of sales. I recommend the FDA consult with the Small Business Administration in its efforts to de-

termine what constitutes a small business. I would be pleased to lend any assistance I can, as well, to make this process fair and accurate.

## IV

An additional concern I have is the application of the proposed regulations to the food service industry. To detail the numerous differences between the packaged food industry and the food service industry would overstate the obvious. Likewise, to suggest that what is appropriate regulation for one industry can fairly apply to the other defies logic.

For example, descriptive terms that commonly appear on restaurant menus, such as "light", "healthy", and "fresh", are used and understood in a different context than the same adjectives appearing on the label of a packaged food. The FDA's regulations would require restaurants to have their meals analyzed to determine whether the terms they use to describe them meet the definitions formulated by the FDA—definitions which do not match the intended and interpreted connotation of the word as it appears on the menu. Instead of participating in this inane process, restaurants will more likely omit these terms from their menu entirely. The absence of these terms from menus contributes to a dearth of information rather than to increased consumer awareness.

Further, the economic impact resulting from the required menu changes under the FDA's proposal will be unbearable. Ninety-nine percent of this nation's more than 285,000 eating and drinking establishments qualify as small businesses under the SBA's definition. I have to agree with the National Restaurant Association that the FDA has seriously underestimated the magnitude of the costs associated with their regulations. The NRA estimates that 262,000 restaurants will be affected and that approximately 414,000 different menus will need to be changed. These figures are significantly higher than those offered by the FDA's regulatory impact analysis, translating into a greater cost of compliance to the industry overall.

Finally, it seems to me that these points are moot under Congressional intent and the law. Even if prior law provides the FDA with some authority to regulate restaurants under previous schemes, the intent of Congress was not to include them under the new, more ambitious program. However, artfully the NLEA was crafted to work with the prior laws, we cannot be blind to the fact that Congress specifically repeated the "subparagraph (5)" restaurant exemption throughout P.L. 101-535. An honest, straightforward reading of the law would suggest Congress actually meant to exclude, or thought it was excluding, restaurants from the new regulatory scheme. Indeed, the report accompanying the bill (101-538) accedes this fact (page 22) unless specific disease claims are made by food service companies.

Given the costs, the illogic of applying the same rules to vastly different enterprises, and given the plausible, defensible position that Congress did not intend to include restaurants in the scope of the law, it seems reasonable to assert that the FDA has exceeded Congressional intent and the bounds of good government by insisting on including them.

## V

Overall, it is counterproductive to attempt to aid and protect consumers if, in the process, that same attempt hurts and even destroys small businesses. Consumers will not

benefit from increased prices and decreased competition in the marketplace as businesses struggle to cover costs. This will undoubtedly result if the final rules do not reflect sympathy for the plight of small businessmen and women by granting them some leeway.

In President Bush's State of the Union address, he recognized the role small business will play in America's economic recovery and emphasized the importance of access to capital for their growth and survival. Expensive regulations drain small businesses of this valued capital. Would it not be simpler to ease costly government regulation of small business rather than to develop new, perhaps more expensive, ways to offer increased access to capital?

In the present economic climate, the last thing we should do is impose more financial pressures on small businesses operating on a thin economic margin. I strongly urge you to do your part to ensure that small businesses are able to thrive and flourish, making our economy stronger as a result. I hope that the points and suggestions I have made will help you meet this goal. Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

ANDY IRELAND,  
Member of Congress.

## POLITICS OF HATE

## HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 1992

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, the Anti-Defamation League has recently released its 1991 audit of anti-Semitic incidents. This year's total of 1879 separate incidents of anti-Jewish vandalism and harassment represents the highest number ever recorded by the ADL and an 11-percent increase over 1990. The report shows that the number of physical assaults against Jews doubled in 1991, and that college campuses were host to more than 100 anti-Semitic incidents. Incidents of the most serious kinds of vandalism, such as arson, bombings, and cemetery desecration, increased by 29 percent.

The New York Times of February 23 includes an article entitled "Colorado Klansman Refines Message for the '90s," describing one of the new breed of "savvy, clean-cut disciples" the Klan is cultivating to promote a kinder, gentler image, one that does not hate blacks but simply "loves whites." Meanwhile the annual report of Klanwatch, a private non-profit group that monitors white supremacist activity, notes that the number of such hate groups increased significantly in 1991.

Just last month, in the Bronx, two black schoolchildren were stopped by a group of older whites who punched them, smeared their faces with white paint, and chopped off some of the younger one's hair. The incident sparked a number of retaliatory incidents in which members of the white and Hispanic community were also victims of bias attacks. And while the police and the local community rallied to find the perpetrators and to mollify race relations, the inner scars of the young victims were likely to endure long after the bruises faded and the paint was scrubbed away.



Mr. Speaker, such statistics and stories have no place in our society. They grow from, and nourish, the politics of hate.

Racism, anti-Semitism, intolerance: these are the watchwords of the politics of hate. The politics of hate are cheap and immoral; they prey on our weaknesses and corrupt our potential. The politics of hate feed on ignorance and fear. They offer false security by laying blame on others, by seeking solace in anger, by lashing out at the vulnerable. The politics of hate use mighty words to mask their own cruel worthlessness. Yet in troubled times, their message often garners undue notice.

If we are to remain true to our values, to the principles of justice and equality that form the bedrock of this Nation, we must take a vigilant and forceful stand against the politics of hate and those who spread its poison. We must tackle the problem at beginning and end, simultaneously—exposing and condemning its advocates, while inoculating those susceptible to its call.

Responsibility lies at every level. Political leaders and figures of authority should personally identify themselves with principles of tolerance and decency, demonstrating by example their commitment to the cause. Legislators should devise and support specific legislation against discrimination. Law enforcement agencies should endeavor to identify and prosecute those whose crimes are driven by hate. Judicial authorities should promote the nondiscriminatory administration of justice. And educational, cultural, social and media groups should fight negative stereotypes by providing accurate information and fostering positive dialog.

Mr. Speaker, we cannot legislate the values that lie in the hearts of men and women. But we can teach our children, whose world this will become, that strength lies in diversity, that tolerance breeds compassion, that respect for one another is a virtue. By promoting such ideals in the young, we invest in their ability to tackle the demands, explore the challenges, and meet the opportunities that lie ahead. Moreover, we encourage them to work with, and trust, one another. Education and a sense of shared convictions are potent antidotes to hatred. We must strive to make intolerance intolerable.

VIVIAN IRENE TAYLOR: A  
SELFLESS SERVANT

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 1992

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, today I want to acknowledge the efforts of a woman who celebrated her 70th birthday on January 7, 1992, Mrs. Vivian Irene Taylor. Mrs. Taylor is a native of Providence, RI. She is the fourth of nine children, the grandmother of seven and the great-grandmother of three.

In 1985, Mrs. Taylor retired from 23 years of service with Blue Cross/Blue Shield where she worked in subscriber service. Throughout her life and during her retirement she has labored tirelessly in voluntary capacities. She has served in various positions for the American

Legion Auxiliary including: past State president; past unit president; past historian; and past vice president. She is the first black woman to hold any of these offices.

Mrs. Taylor has also served on the board of directors for John Hope Settlement House, where she is still a board member. In addition she serves as a volunteer to the Rhode Island Veterans' Hospital and Nursing Home; and the St. Martin de Porres Senior Citizen Center. In her busy schedule she also finds time to tutor elementary children, in addition to serving as a church usher. For leisure she bowls once a week. I am proud to highlight the achievements of this immensely talented and generous woman, and honored to say happy 70th birthday.

#### AFTER MAASTRICHT: EUROPE'S GREATER OPPORTUNITY FOR UNITED STATES

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 1992

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues a recent article by Ben Palumbo, former staff director of the House Democratic Caucus, that appeared in the February 20, 1992 issue of Roll Call. His findings and analysis of our Nation's relationship with Europe are insightful and forward-looking.

[From the Roll Call, Feb. 20, 1992]

#### AFTER MAASTRICHT: EUROPE'S GREATER OPPORTUNITY FOR UNITED STATES

(By Benjamin L. Palumbo)

What was the meaning of the summit that the 12 nations of the European Community held in Maastricht in the Netherlands in December 1991?

The waning of nationalism? The end of ideology? Acceptance of a new international economic reality? Victory for the farsighted statesmen, from both sides of the Atlantic, who believed in a united Europe even as it lay devastated, depleted, dependent?

Symbolically, it was all of the above. And more. Imagine that the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 began a political "Ice Age" in Europe.

That it unleashed glaciers which expanded inexorably, accelerated by the two World Wars, until they blanketed Europe, leaving the continent prostrate, its politics frozen into a left-right ice mold.

But then imagine the first hint of a thaw: a tiny drop of water created by the warmth of the US Marshall Plan. The drop turned into a rivulet with the formation of the European Coal and Steel Community in 1951, and, by the time of the signing of the Treaty of Rome in 1957 creating the European Economic Community, the glaciers began their long retreat.

Today the Ice Age is over, and throughout Europe a new political spring is evident as the success of the Maastricht summit and the near-completion of the economic integration plan targeted for later this year attest.

Unfolding before us is one of the greatest events of our time, perhaps eclipsing the collapse of communism.

We Americans seem unable to grasp fully what has happened. Perhaps this is because it does not have the dramatic impact of the

fall of the Berlin Wall, and we tend to suffer from a certain impatience with things that take time.

Also, we are still mostly an untraveled lot. Too many of our citizens haven't seen the rebirth of Europe; nor have America's media given adequate coverage to this phenomenon. To the extent we have thought at all about international relations, we have for too long been focused on the Cold War, the Middle East, and, lately, our trade problems with Japan. In fact, we seem today to be mesmerized by the Japanese challenge.

But the rise of a united Europe is an event of far greater importance to the United States than the frictions evident in our relationship with Japan.

The aggregate numbers are striking. In 1991, the flow of visitors between the US and the EC was 14.1 million; between the US and Japan, 4.3 million. Two-way-investment between the US and the EC totaled \$417.9 billion; between the US and Japan, \$104.5 billion. Two-way trade between the US and the EC was \$190 billion; between the US and Japan, \$132 billion.

Very few Americans know we have a trade surplus with Europe, while everyone knows we have a deficit with the Japanese.

The figures cited above do not include those for the United States and the six member countries of the European Free Trade Area (EFTA): Austria, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland. As EFTA is on the verge of joining the single market of the EC, the imbalance is even greater. Without EFTA, the EC is big enough—340 million well-educated, highly skilled, healthy, productive people. With EFTA, we will be looking at a free market of almost 400 million people with whom our relationship has been longer, deeper, and closer than with any other part of the world; with whom our economic and trade relations have been easier; and from whom we have absorbed much of what we are in law, language, culture, and economics.

It is not Japan bashing to recall both these numbers and the depth of our European relationships. Rather, it is a summons to reality. The point is that the opportunities and the challenges for the US are greater with Europe than with Japan. And dealing with Japan's far more closed economy and anti-competitive economic arrangements may be accomplished more easily by cooperation between the US and the EC than by uncoordinated retaliatory measures.

For example, anti-trust has been rooted in our history for almost a century. The EC is now vigorously applying what it calls "competition policy" against excessive market concentrations. Our mutual interests, our deep interdependence, our shared understandings should allow us to negotiate an agreement on rules of competition for all to play by, as indeed the EC has already proposed.

Should the Japanese wish to participate, well and good. But should we agree and they opt out, the consequences would be serious. A binding agreement between the US and the EC resting on a vigorous anti-trust policy would, by definition, be the rules for the richest market in the world—650 million consumers. Thus, the US/EC rules would be everyone's rules; those who ignored them would do so at great cost.

The significance of the Maastricht summit is that the ability of the EC to act and negotiate as a unit has taken a quantum leap. This is not to say that a monolith has been created. Its political and economic leaders will no more march in lock-step than do our

own. But just as the effect of our Constitution was to strengthen the central government by diminishing but not eliminating, the power states held under the old Articles of Confederation, the effect of Maastricht is similar.

The 1957 Treaty of Rome was the product of far-sighted politicians who ached to end the European cycles of war and destruction, and who pulled their business leaders along. But the single European act of 1986 which strengthened the institutions of the EC, and the establishment of the goal of a truly integrated economy by 1992, were examples of Europe's business leadership reacting to the threat of international competition and pushing their political leaders along.

What is important to us is that the competition about which they are most concerned is not American but Japanese; not because the American competition is weak, but because Europeans and Americans have a more common understanding about the rules of competition and how economic activity should take place.

The Maastricht summit reflects an enormous determination to achieve European unity. It sets goals for monetary union, and a single currency. It establishes a framework for a common foreign policy and ultimately a common defense policy. And it does all this while carefully preserving the rights of the EC's member-states through requirements for a weighted majority or unanimity on important decisions.

The skeptics have been confounded. Now the oblivious must awaken to this new European reality and seek a partnership in which we together face the world's problems.

#### OPPOSITION TO GROWTH PLANS

**HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 26, 1992*

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to oppose all three so-called growth plans being offered on this floor today. My decision is not an easy one to make, nor will my rationale be popular among my colleagues. There is much in these plans that I find attractive, but I am not free to pick and choose individual elements. As a long time Member of this House, I fully understand the necessity and difficulty of bringing a comprehensive package to the floor. But today my understanding cannot persuade my vote.

The unrelenting pressure of our staggering budget deficit looms over these proceedings. Though we have not told the American people yet, Congress no longer controls the purse strings of this Nation. Fully two-thirds of this year's Federal spending will go to pay for entitlements and interest payments on the debt, spending that is entirely beyond the control of either the authorizing or appropriating process. We sit on our hands while this Government spends \$390 billion more than we take from the taxpayers. In the last decade, this Nation has sold its children, and probably its grandchildren, into the servitude of debt from which they will not easily recover.

Congress as a body, and particularly we as Democrats, are confronted with a simple, and immensely disagreeable, fact. There will not be any shifts in defense dollars to domestic

programs unless the President agrees. He is extremely unlikely to do so. Today, we face the reality imposed by the budget agreement of 1990, a budget agreement which many of us supported. The President might be under attack by conservatives in his own party for raising taxes in that budget agreement, but he holds the high ground in this debate.

The so-called peace dividend has been the great liberal hope, a giant pot of money taken from the hands of the missile and tank builders to be spent on education and infrastructure. No one has told the American people that, according to the Congressional Budget Office, we are going to need an extra \$135 billion over the next 5 years just to keep our nondefense discretionary spending at levels above the slow but unrelenting erosion of inflation. No one has told the American people that, even with strict adherence to the budget agreement, the deficit falls only to \$174 billion in 1996 and then starts to rise again. We are the perpetrators of a great myth. One day the American people will not be deceived by the overstated, grandiose claims of this body.

Our efforts today are the embodiment of a contradiction. We seek to stimulate the economy without adding to the deficit. The most elementary of economics tells us it cannot be done. The President and Congress, both Democrats and Republicans, need to make a basic choice: we can either bust the budget and pump some money into this lagging economy or we can give up on this idea of fiscal stimulation. To resort to a cliché, we cannot have our cake and eat it too.

Many are attracted to cutting the defense budget and spending the savings. We are all eager to give the American taxpayer a break. But the question begs: is this responsible? The various economic plans which revolve in dizzying speed around this Chamber violate two of the most fundamental principles I have held since entering public office. First, you do not raise taxes in the middle of a recession. Second, you do not cut taxes facing a \$390 billion budget deficit. Is it any wonder that Congress is mistrusted by a clear majority of Americans? Do we consider the legacy we leave today for our children and our children's children? Have we reached such lows of political debate that we scramble to show the citizens of this Nation who can be the least responsible?

With our deficit, real measures, like a deep targeted investment tax credit, are too costly to be considered by this House. So we toy at the fringe. The plan coming out of the Ways and Means Committee holds probably the most sensible of changes to the Tax Code; the indexation of capital gains to exclude the false appreciation of inflation. But in this political season, the very issue of capital gains threatens to become one rich versus poor, or, more appropriately, the rich versus the middle class.

We were elected by the American people to serve, not to deceive. I may stand lonely in my views, but the American people must be told the truth. We have promised, and delivered, a world of painless expenditures. The result is our deficit. For years now, I have supported budget pacts and summits and plans and agreements that promised long-term reductions in the debt. The result is that I have

watched the public debt spiral to heights ungraspable both by the people and by the Members of this body. I challenge anyone in this body to explain the word trillion in plain English. I simply cannot be induced to support another piece of legislation that stands in basic conflict with the long-term good on this Nation. We must put an end to the gimmickry, for if we do not our irresponsibility will lead us further down the road of impotence than we have already traveled. Though I stand in opposition to my party, I must vote against all the bills laid before me today.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE SPENDING PRIORITIES REFORM ACT OF 1992—H.R. 4315

**HON. HARRIS W. FAWELL**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 26, 1992*

Mr. FAWELL. Mr. Speaker, \$120,000 for animal waste disposal research in Michigan to address the conflicts between the producers and the general public; \$700,000 for aquaculture in Stoneville, MS to determine the causes of off flavor in channel catfish and develop treatments to reduce the incidence of off flavor in ponds; and \$2,000,000 for a riverfront park in Charleston, WV; and \$13,000,000 for construction of certain Federal and non-Federal facilities at America's Industrial Heritage Park, PA.

These projects, whatever their merit, received funds through the back door of the appropriations process for fiscal year 1992. They are the reason why I became a porkbuster. One of my greatest frustrations in Congress has been trying to stop expenditures such as these, which are often tucked into massive spending bills, in the middle of the night, without hearings, without debate, and often without even a printed bill. Because attempts to attack these expenditures one by one have had only limited success, we adopted a new strategy—comprehensive legislation to rid the budget of porkbarrel projects all at once.

Today Senator HANK BROWN, Congressman TIM PENNY, and I will be introducing the Spending Priorities Reform Act of 1992, also known as Porkbusters II. This measure will rescind the unobligated balances for 642 projects, worth \$1,540,363,400, which were funded in the fiscal year 1992 appropriation bills.

The bill is the result of extensive research by our Porkbusters Coalition, a bipartisan group of Members of the House and Senate, and 14 different taxpayer groups. As its name implies, porkbusters aims to eliminate Federal projects which bypass Congress' established budget procedures. The group has developed a list of seven tests for wasteful spending. Projects which tripped at least three of these evidences of wasteful spending were included in the bill.

These seven objective criteria include: the project was never the subject of a congressional committee or subcommittee authorization hearing; it lacks specific legislative authorization—congressional rules, often waived, require authorization legislation prior to appro-



priation; the expenditure was added at the last minute in a House-Senate Conference; the project has no relationship to the act under which it was funded, or the agency under which it is administered; the project was not competitively awarded; it is of purely local interest, without national or regional importance; and it was earmarked in violation of the process prescribed by law.

The criteria we employ are essentially the rules Congress is supposed to abide by in funding Federal projects. These rules are there for a reason—to protect Congress from itself. Careful review, debate, and comparison of competing spending proposals forces Congress to set priorities and discard ill considered proposals.

Last year, we introduced a similar bill, H.R. 2643, S. 1288, to rescind unobligated balances for 325 projects from the fiscal year 1991 appropriations cycle which tripped at least three of our tests. Although we were not able to get a vote on this measure, we believe it had a significant impact in terms of bringing national attention to the issue of wasteful government spending and bringing pressure to bear on Congress to reform its free spending ways.

This year, armed with experience and a great deal of grassroots support for the effort, we are again ready to roll up our sleeves and work for passage of this legislation. The American people are rightly exasperated with a Congress which is wasting their hard-earned tax dollars on parking garages and theater renovations. They are demanding an end to pork barrel spending.

This is not to say all of the projects on our list have no merit. Many do have laudable purposes. But do they have as much merit as 10 other projects which were never considered? We will never know because there was no competitive bidding, no hearings, and no debate on the relative merits of these projects. In these days of extremely limited budgetary resources, it is vitally important that funding decisions be based on merit, not on whether a project happens to be in the district of a powerful Member of Congress.

Our group does not claim to be infallible; there are surely projects out there we neglected to include. And, it may be that after further review, some of the projects which were originally included in our list may prove to have actually passed the tests. I am sure we will be hearing from the sponsors of these projects—I welcome their input into this process.

Our aim is to see that established congressional rules and procedures for appropriating Federal funds for specific projects are followed. In light of the fact that this year the Federal deficit is expected to reach \$401 billion and we will spend \$294 billion to service our \$4 trillion national debt, it is the least we should be doing.

## HONORING JUDGE JOHN C. TRACEY

### HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 1992

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have this opportunity to recognize Judge John C. Tracey and his work on behalf of children. On February 27, 1992, the judge celebrates his 60th birthday and his retirement from the bench of the Sixth District Court of Maryland.

During his tenure in the judiciary, Judge Tracey has been an outstanding advocate for children. He is a founder of the Montgomery County Boys Home, established in 1964, and became the first president of the Home's Board of Directors. The program, now the Boys' and Girls' Homes of Maryland, serves 1,400 children.

Judge Tracey has also served on the Maryland Task Force on Permanency Planning, as well as other bodies dealing with juvenile and family law. He is an advocate for the needs of children in the courts and a staunch supporter of the establishment and development of the court appointed special advocate [CASA] program in Montgomery County. CASA is a nationwide movement of community volunteers who speak for abused and neglected children in court. Patrons of the local program include the National Council of Jewish Women, Junior League of Washington, IBM, and the Gannett Foundation.

As a member of the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges, Judge Tracey secured from the council the final funding needed to begin the Montgomery County CASA project. The county now has 83 active volunteers. Children who have a CASA tend to spend less time in court and less time in the foster care system than those without a volunteer advocate. The recognition and respect Judge Tracey has given to the program and its volunteers has given CASA volunteers a sense of the importance of their work.

Children trust him, confide in him, and write him letters. They sense his interest in their future well-being. On behalf of the children and others whose lives have been touched and made better because of the work of Judge Tracey, I thank him for his dedication, courage, and compassion.

## KAREN GIEVERS RECEIVES FLORIDA BAR AWARD FOR PRO BONO WORK

### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, Ms. Karen Gievers, the president of the Dade County Bar Association, was recently chosen as one of 20 Florida lawyers to be honored for their pro bono work. In addition to Ms. Gievers duties with the Dade County Bar, she is the president of Operation Safe Drive and its lobbyist at the Florida State Legislature. Despite

her busy schedule, she sets aside 25 percent of her time to do pro bono work. The Miami Herald highlighted the work of Ms. Gievers in an article by staff writer, Marti Ostrander. That article follows:

Karen Gievers of Kendall gets up at 5:30 a.m. She is at her law firm, Karen A. Gievers P.A., in downtown Miami by 8 a.m. She rarely leaves until 8 p.m.

When Florida's Legislature meets, her job moves her to Tallahassee, where her work days are even longer.

She is president of Operation Safe Drive and its Tallahassee lobbyist. She is also president-elect of the Dade County Bar.

Gievers specializes in civil litigation and in public service. She estimates that 25 percent of her time is spent helping the poor solve their legal problems for free.

"I want to help somebody else," she said. "I have the time."

Gievers was recently chosen one of 20 Florida lawyers—and the only one from Dade—to receive the Florida Bar President's Pro Bono Award for providing free legal service to the poor.

Pro bono means "for the good of the public." The purpose of the awards, created in 1981, is to encourage more Florida lawyers to help the needy, said Paige Miller, coordinator of public service programs of the Florida Bar.

Gievers, originally from California, moved to Miami in 1969.

She started college at Miami-Dade Community College, received her bachelor's degree from Florida International University and graduated from the University of Miami Law School in 1978.

Gievers has donated more than 1,300 hours of pro bono services to minors in the past 12 years.

Her goal, she said, is "to get children into permanent homes because if they don't have permanence in their life they can't learn as well in school, they don't develop self-confidence and are not able to interact with other children, thus preventing them from realizing their potential."

She has two children of her own: Donna, 19, a sophomore at Tulane University, and Dan, 21, a senior at the University of Southern California.

She lives in Kendall with her children's two dogs.

Gievers has been involved in two major cases involving pro bono work.

In October 1990, she filed a class-action suit to order the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services to stop holding children in temporary foster care illegally, and to restructure the state's foster-care program.

Children in need don't always have to be taken away from their families, nor should case workers handle more than 15 children at any one time, Gievers said.

She said she wants to change the focus of foster home care to get children "in permanent places and homes," she said.

Gievers was also the court appointed curator for the estate of Ronnie DeSillers.

She stepped in to try to sort out the finances after Ronnie's mother, Maria DeSillers, was criticized by state regulators for using money donated for her son's liver transplants for a BMW, jewelry and rent for her apartment.

She spent the money after Ronnie died of liver failure.

The job took more than 700 hours of free legal service, Gievers said.

After paying Ronnie's medical bills, there was \$135,000 left in the fund.

Gievers suggested that the money be donated to the Governor's Transplant Life-line For Children.

I commend Ms. Gievers for her extraordinary commitment to helping those in need in south Florida. It is fitting that she be honored as she has by the Florida Bar Association. Her work is an inspiration to many others who have the resources and talent to give back to the community.

#### THE WILDERNESS MANAGEMENT ACT

### HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 1992

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced three bills, the National Forest Wilderness Management Act, the National Parks and Public Lands Wilderness Management Act, and the National Wildlife Refuge Wilderness Management Act. Ever since the passage of the Wilderness Act of 1964, Congress has acted on a great many wilderness bills, enlarging the National Wilderness Preservation System from 9.5 million acres 25 years ago to over 95 million acres today. Those bills focused on designating new wilderness areas. The proposed Wilderness Management Acts I am introducing substantively deal with how well we are taking care of existing wilderness areas. They would not designate a single new acre of wilderness, but instead would be the first comprehensive legislation to strengthen the management programs that protect the wilderness that we already have designated. Such legislation is urgently needed. Congressional oversight hearings and U.S. General Accounting Office studies have determined that the condition of the National Wilderness Preservation System is deteriorating. These investigations discovered that many wilderness areas are suffering from erosion, polluted lakes and streams, invasion of non-native species, unnecessary structures and improvements, garbage, air pollution, and violations of wilderness laws and regulations. These impacts could be prevented or alleviated by better management.

This legislation would strengthen the wilderness management programs in the Forest Service, the National Park Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service which are the four Federal agencies that manage America's wilderness system. Its provisions include:

First, creating a Director or Division Chief of Wilderness within the Washington headquarters of each agency to provide wilderness leadership.

Second, giving wilderness management its own budget line item in the budgets of each agency along with measurable output targets to prevent misuses that have been documented with wilderness funding.

Third, establishing a national wilderness monitoring system to measure the condition of the wilderness resource.

Fourth, requiring that each wilderness have a wilderness management plan within 2 years of its designation.

Fifth, creating a national wilderness academy to train wilderness managers.

Sixth, strengthening wilderness research by establishing a wilderness research institute

and by providing State universities with wilderness research grants.

Seventh, strengthening and defining the management of national forest special management areas such as national recreation areas, making them showcases that stand out from general national forest lands.

Eighth, improving the management of the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness, the largest wilderness in the lower 48 States, by consolidating it from 6 national forests into 1 national forest and designating it the Nation's first all wilderness national forest.

The debate over designating wilderness often has been heated. Few, however, can object to doing a better job of protecting the national wilderness already designated. All Americans, no matter what their environmental politics, should support protecting the wilderness system already in place. The American people worked hard and made sacrifices to create this system. It deserves quality management.

#### "GOOD NEIGHBOR" SON THOMAS

### HON. J. ROY ROWLAND

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 1992

Mr. ROWLAND. Mr. Speaker, we live in an age that often seems faster paced, less friendly, and more isolated from our neighbors than when I was growing up.

But if you think neighborliness is a thing of the past, I recommend that you read a series of articles appearing regularly in the Waycross, GA. Journal-Herald about special people who truly deserve to be called good neighbors.

One of our citizens who was recently recognized as a "good neighbor Sam" is Son Thomas of Patterson, GA.

For more than a half century, Mr. Thomas has reached out to help his neighbors, especially the young people who regularly found his cotton gin and his side yard as welcome places to play and socialize. According to Mrs. Kitty Smith, who brought Mr. Thomas to the attention of the Journal-Herald, he often joined the youngsters to keep down the fighting and cussing and ended up taking the whole crowd to the Patterson Pharmacy for cold drinks. The Thomas method of youth development, she says, has helped many good young people become good adults.

The story is told about two poor youngsters, regulars around the cotton gin, who were recruited by Mr. Thomas to help him with deliveries, and who were always treated to a meal on the way back. Years later, a well-dressed man approached Mr. Thomas, saying "you don't remember me, but you kept my brother and me from starving when we were boys."

Once, some 50 years ago, a next-door fire threatened the home that Mrs. Smith and her husband had just occupied. Mr. Thomas quickly took charge, she recalls, organizing volunteers to move their belongings to safety and then moving it all back in again after the danger had passed. She says Mr. Thomas still knows about his townspeople's good times and bad times and is available whenever any-

one needs help. He is still blessing lives, she says.

Son Thomas and his wife Aline are truly good neighbors, and like good neighbors everywhere are inspirations to us all.

Incidentally, the Thomas's have two fine sons. The older is Jim, an attorney in Savannah. The younger is LINDSAY, our esteemed colleague in the House of Representatives.

#### CELEBRATING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NAVAL CONSTRUCTION BATTALION CENTER IN DAVISVILLE, RI

### HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 1992

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the 50th anniversary of the Naval Construction Battalion Center [CBC] in Davisville, RI, and the return of the Seabee statue which stands in front of the center.

CBC Davisville was established in 1942 as the Davisville Advanced Base Depot, the first of its kind in the world. During World War II, CBC Davisville was known as the home of the Seabees, the name by which the proud men and women of CBC Davisville have always been known.

The spirit and skill of the Seabees carried our country forward to victory during World War II. Working under enemy fire, Seabees built the airfields, and docks, and roads which gave our marines and sailors the foundations of victory.

An example of the many projects that the Seabees played a significant role in planning and supporting is Project Reindeer during World War II. This project involved the construction of a U.S. naval communications facility on the island of Diego Garcia, located in the middle of the Indian Ocean, which is some 11,000 miles from Davisville.

During the Vietnam conflict, an estimated 8,000 packages of material a month were sent from Davisville to locations all over the world. On June 25, 1971, the Secretary of the Navy recognized CBC Davisville's contributions with the Meritorious Unit of Commendation.

Frank J. Iafrate, a native Rhode Islander, used a bee as the Seabee emblem to symbolize both the industriousness of the workers and the strength of their sting. The CBC Davisville Seabee holds tools to symbolize workmanship, and a gun to symbolize military strength.

Later, a statute of the Seabee, based on Mr. Iafrate's insignia, was constructed in honor of the men and women who served their Nation as Seabees. Over the years the Seabee statue, which stands outside the CBC Davisville base, has become an important Rhode Island monument.

In celebration of the 50th anniversary of CBC Davisville, the Seabee statue was restored and returned to the community of North Kingstown. The community's love of this monument was noted when the statue was removed for this work and rumor spread that the Seabee was gone for good. I contacted the Navy and I was assured that the Seabee stat-



ue will remain in North Kingstown as long as the community desires.

Mr. Speaker, like all Rhode Islanders, I am saddened by the impending closure of CBC Davisville. Many great men and women have served as Seabees and, tomorrow, Rhode Islanders gather to celebrate the return of the statue as well as the 50th anniversary of CBC Davisville. I know all my colleagues join me in saluting the work of these men and women and the tradition of the Seabee.

#### REAUTHORIZATION AND IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1992

#### HON. DENNIS M. HERTEL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 1992

Mr. HERTEL. Mr. Speaker, in this 20th anniversary since enactment of the National Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972, we are called upon to reauthorize title III of the act, which gives authority to the Secretary of Commerce to designate national marine sanctuaries. The primary mission of the National Marine Sanctuary Program is to preserve and restore areas of ocean, coastal and Great Lakes waters for their unique qualities.

As we take on this task, we must look at what history has taught us through the current site selection, evaluation, and designation process.

Yesterday, I introduced H.R. 4310, a bill entitled the "National Marine Sanctuaries Reauthorization and Improvement Act of 1992." This bill includes a number of provisions addressing the central issues of our reauthorization efforts, incorporates the suggestions of hearing witnesses from November 7, 1991, and serves as a vehicle for continuing reauthorization discussions and markups.

On March 11, 1992, the Subcommittee on Oceanography, Great Lakes and the Outer Continental Shelf will hold a joint hearing with the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment to ensure that reauthorization of the National Marine Sanctuary Program gets underway. Additional thoughtful suggestions from the hearing will be incorporated into H.R. 4310.

As we begin this process, I ask Members of the House to review the summary and text of the bill printed in yesterday's RECORD and co-sponsor H.R. 4310 as their endorsement that the National Marine Sanctuary Program deserves our continued support.

#### CONGRATULATIONS TO CARROLLTON HIGH DEBATE TEAM

#### HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 1992

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the Carrollton High School Debate Team which recently won the Georgia Class AAA Debate Championship. The team consists of Jason

Berzsenyi, Bruce Johnson, Brent Thomason, and Greg Norman, and is coached by Richard Bracknell.

With the problems we currently face, it is refreshing to see a group of young people thinking about real solutions. If they continue to put the same hard work and determination into their work that they showed in winning the State championship, I am very optimistic about what the future holds for this country.

Again, congratulations to the Carrollton High School Debate Team. We are all very proud of you.

#### A TRIBUTE TO HAROLD C. "HAP" HARRIS, JR.

#### HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 1992

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention today the fine work and outstanding service of Harold "Hap" Harris. His dedication, humility, and love for his community and fellow man have earned him the distinguished Rabbi Norman F. Feldheim Award. This great honor is given annually to the most outstanding member of the Congregation Emanu El who possesses the generous and compassionate attributes of Rabbi Feldheim. He will be recognized and honored for his devotion at a ceremony on May 16.

Hap is a Redlands native, making his very first venture out of the Inland Empire to attend college at Dartmouth in New Hampshire. There, he was active in his fraternity, a member of the Reserve Officers Training Corps, and met his lovely wife, Holly. Upon graduation, Hap was given a commission as a second lieutenant in the U.S. Army Ordinance Corp. and served in the 182d Ordinance Battalion in Mannheim, West Germany for 2 years.

Upon completion of his military obligation, Hap returned to the United States, married Holly, and settled back in his home State. Immediately, he began his retail career and quickly moved into the family business, the Harris Co.

Hap has been extremely active in the betterment of the communities that have supported Harris. He has been involved in everything from arts to health care, symphonies to hospitals. He has served on the boards of the American Heart Association, advisory board of the Junior League, and as treasurer of Goodwill Industries. Hap was also president and cochair of the centennial observance of Congregation Emanu El, chairman of the board of directors for St. Bernardine Medical Center and Foundation, and president of the Kiwanis Club. In addition, he is a member of the following boards: General Mail Merchants Association, the More Attractive Community Foundation, Inland Action, United Way Advisory Board, and Riverside Plaza Merchants Association.

The prestigious Rabbi Norman F. Feldheim Award will be presented in the spring as Congregation Emanu El celebrates its 101st anniversary. In addition, the annual commemorative journal will be dedicated to Hap.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, friends, and family in recognizing the dedication and service of an extraordinary man, Harold "Hap" Harris. Hap's contributions to both Congregation Emanu El and the community are certainly worthy of acknowledgment by the House today.

#### SWEET ALICE HARRIS

#### HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 1992

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Alice Harris of Watts, Los Angeles, who has been cited by the President as his 703rd Daily Point of Life. Sweet Alice, as she is affectionately called by all who know her, is far more than a point of light; far more than just another star in a galaxy of good samaritans. She is a source of light and energy which burns brighter than a thousand Suns. The glow of her warmth has been a source of comfort and inspiration to all who have passed through the portals of the Parents of Watts [P.O.W.] which she founded more than a quarter of a century ago.

Never one to forget the circumstances of her own youth, including having been a single teenage mother, she has reached out to troubled young people giving them the guidance they have often lacked at home. She has built the capacity of P.O.W. to be there for those who seek the help of any of its 15 programs. She has counseled bewildered and abandoned pregnant young teenagers and has connected them up with community organizations who adopt them and help them to get the emotional and medical support they need to enable them to bear healthy children. Sweet Alice has shown herself tough enough to mediate gang disputes and to persuade many of their wayward members to return to school. Young people whom she helps are not mere temporary recipients of her attention. She becomes a lifelong mentor. One of the most amazing accomplishments of P.O.W. is the fact that most of the young people who participate in one its programs end up going on to college.

The homeless, the unemployed, the drug addicted—all are beneficiaries of Sweet Alice's Parents of Watts programs which range from job training to language instruction.

In addition to P.O.W. Alice Harris has also founded the Black and Brown Committee which has played such a vital role in promoting harmony between blacks and Hispanics.

Mr. Speaker, Watts is indeed blessed to have such a sterling citizen as Alice Harris. How much better off all of our communities would be if they had a Sweet Alice amongst them. The President does well to honor her. She has long been one of my favorite people. Now all the Nation can know of her good works.

## SAY NO TO FAST TRACK

HON. JIM JONTZ

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 1992

Mr. JONTZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express again my opposition to the consideration by Congress of a North American Free Trade Agreement, or any other trade agreement for that matter, on the fast track. Once more this week we heard U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills say that a NAFTA would not result in a flow of jobs south of the border, but I am not convinced. Past events are probably a better gauge of the future than optimistic projections by the administration, and past events show jobs moving to Mexico.

Last year, just 2 weeks before this House voted to extend fast track, United Technologies closed an auto wire harness plant in Wabash, IN, and put 550 people out of work. Those jobs were moved to United Technologies plants in Mexico. That same company has also announced their intention to close yet another plant in Indiana, too.

General Motors has this week announced the closing of 12 plants with 16,000 layoffs. Part of GM's plan is to close their Moraine, OH engine plant and consolidate it with a plant in Mexico.

Surely, the attraction of Mexico for United States business is not Mexico's small consumer market but its large labor pool working for low wages in unregulated and unsafe work sites.

I believe, Mr. Speaker, that these recent events portend a massive movement of high-skill, high-paying jobs to Mexico if we agree to a free trade agreement that does not protect jobs at home. That is why I have introduced legislation, H.R. 4269, which would take such an agreement off the fast track. If we are going to negotiate the lowering of trade barriers, we must do that with the goal of improving our economy and retaining and creating good American jobs.

My bill would give the Congress adequate time to consider any proposed free trade agreement and all its ramifications by eliminating the time constraints in the 1988 Trade Act. H.R. 4269 would also allow amendment in the areas of labor and environmental standards, rules of origin, dispute resolution, or trade adjustment assistance.

Something as important to the well-being of the American people and the future of the American economy as a North American Free Trade Agreement should not be considered under limitations of fast track. The fast track procedure removes Congress as the elected representatives of the American people from its responsibility to assure that the agreements negotiated by the administration are indeed in the interest of the American people.

Mr. Speaker, my bill, H.R. 4269 would restore that authority to Congress. Thank you.

AN INTERNATIONAL  
PEACEKEEPING FORCE FOR HAITI?

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 1992

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, in recent weeks the United Nations has undertaken major new peacekeeping responsibilities. In Yugoslavia, in El Salvador, and in Cambodia the United Nations is using international peacekeepers to bring a halt to long-standing civil wars. These efforts finally offer the prospect of stability to nations that have seen all too much suffering.

An editorial in the February 24, 1992, edition of Lincoln Journal suggests that such an international peacekeeping effort might also be appropriate for Haiti. The Organization of American States has apparently ruled out such an effort, but a U.N. operation may be exactly what is necessary. The Journal states: "If the U.N. is going into the business not only of peacekeeping but of rehabilitating sick nations, such ministrations could prove to be Haiti's only salvation."

Mr. Speaker, this body continues to focus on the symptoms of Haitian instability—the flood of immigrants. As this editorial correctly notes, we would do well to pay more attention to the root causes. This Member commends the Lincoln Journal editorial, entitled "In Haiti as in Cambodia," to his colleagues:

[From the Lincoln Journal, Feb 24, 1992]

IN HAITI AS IN CAMBODIA

That's not a peacekeeping force the United Nations is on the verge of sending to Cambodia. That's a government.

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has asked the Security Council to dispatch more than 20,000 troops and administration to the Southeast Asian country to implement the peace agreement signed last fall. The council likely will OK most if not all of his request this week.

Clearly Cambodia will need some kind of impartial outside presence if it is to emerge from years of conflict to become a peaceful, democratic and secure nation. Soldiers will have to be disarmed, elections monitored, returning refugees dealt with.

The U.N. project, however, would go beyond that. Its team would run much of the government, manage the police forces, produce video tapes about the importance of human rights and even monitor the news media to make sure they perform fairly. After a year or so, the nation presumably would be ready to go it alone.

In short, Cambodia would temporarily be recolonized. Not by an imperial power, but by the world through the U.N.

The venture will be pretty much an experiment. If it's successful, the technique of recolonization may be utilized elsewhere.

One candidate for such attention comes immediately to mind: Haiti, the wretched Caribbean nation that may be beyond governing itself. Some knowledgeable about hemispheric affairs have suggested that Haiti's only hope is a form of recolonization.

After years of dictatorship and corruption, Haiti's politics are a mess, its economy near a state of disaster, and its environment, too. Continued differences between Haiti's military and exiled President Jean-Bertrand Aristide cast serious doubt on the country's future.

At one point it appeared that the Organization of American States, which is trying to resolve Haiti's problems, might go so far as to send a military force to the island. That has not happened, and Haiti remains a dilemma. If the U.N. is going into the business not only of peacekeeping but of rehabilitating sick nations, such ministrations could prove to be Haiti's only salvation.

TRIBUTE TO DR. FLOYD  
WOOLCOTT

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 1992

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I wish to recognize Dr. Floyd Woolcott of Borrego Springs, CA, on the occasion of his 20th consecutive year of practice in that community and the 54th year in his medical career.

At age 82, Dr. Woolcott still makes house calls. This is particularly significant since residents in Borrego Valley, centered in the 600,000 acre Anza-Borrego Desert State Park, are isolated in a radius of 50 miles from trauma care facilities.

The Borrego Springs population fluctuates between 3,000 during peak summer months to 8,500 in the winter months, a condition that makes it extremely difficult to encourage qualified medical practitioners to move their practices to this community.

Dr. Woolcott arrived in Borrego Springs in November 1971 after 3½ years as a general practitioner in Fairbanks, AK. His time in Alaska was preceded by a 22-year practice in Lake Oswego, OR.

Dr. Woolcott, in a newspaper interview, noted that he came to Borrego Springs as a transition into semiretirement, but it has never materialized.

The only period when the physician can take time off is during the summer months when winter visitors return home and the population shrinks. "This is the only time I can risk taking some time off," he observes.

Three years ago, even the summer months brought no respite. When the community's medical clinic was forced to close due to a loss of its parent organization, Dr. Woolcott, in conjunction with qualified personnel from the fire department, assumed the responsibility of providing emergency medical care throughout the summer.

While he has since been joined by a medical center staff of two doctors, two nurses, and an administrative support staff, Dr. Woolcott was the only medical representative in Borrego Springs for most of the 20 years he has served the community.

Among his many tasks as a doctor during that period of time, he has given injections to race horses and intravenous solutions to injured coyotes. He even recalls a time when he had to pull a sea captain's wisdom tooth in the absence of a dentist.

On April 10, 1992, residents in Borrego Springs are expected to rally for the fourth consecutive year, contributing to and participating in the Woolcott Invitational Golf Tournament, a fund-raising effort that helps offset overhead operating costs of the medical center.



Naming the annual benefit in honor of Dr. Woolcott serves as a continuing tribute by the community to their country doctor. For the past 3 years and today as well, Dr. Woolcott has continued to play a large role in helping organize the fund-raising activities. At a time when increasing numbers of Americans are forced to go without health insurance and health care costs continue to go through the roof, Dr. Floyd L. Woolcott demonstrates what selfless devotion to professional-medical ethics can accomplish.

Dr. Woolcott's example should provide health professionals everywhere with the inspiration to rise above the current professional-economic-political problems that plague them at every turn and return to the business of caring for people.

The occasion of Dr. Woolcott's 20th anniversary as the country doctor still making house calls in Borrego Springs at age 82, commands my deepest respect and admiration. I am pleased to endorse the interest and efforts of Borrego Springs residents as they engage in self-help programs such as the fourth annual Woolcott Invitational Gold Tournament in response to the growing health care problems in America.

REMEMBRANCE OF U.S.S.  
"HOUSTON" AND H.M.A.S. "PERTH"

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 1992

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect and admiration that I address my colleagues in the House today, for I rise to ask that we remember the brave crews of the U.S.S. *Houston* and the H.M.A.S. *Perth* on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of their sinking.

The U.S.S. *Houston* and the H.M.A.S. *Perth* were part of a fleet whose mission was to stop or slow down the Japanese who were advancing southward through the South China Sea and Macassar Straits in the early spring of 1942. Ships from many nations were put under the command of the Dutch for this mission. On February 27, 1942, the largest naval battle since Jutland in World War I took place in the Java Sea. At the end of over 7 hours of bitter fighting, the Japanese had sunk 13 of the Allied ships leaving only the H.M.A.S. *Perth*, a light cruiser, and the U.S.S. *Houston* afloat. *Houston* and *Perth* were ordered to disengage the enemy, head for the western Java port of Batavia, refuel, and proceed to the southern port of Tjilatjap and evacuate American troops from the island.

Arriving at Batavia during the early morning of February 28, the *Houston* and *Perth* found the port in complete chaos. The Dutch had already evacuated and hoses had to be jury-rigged to get only a portion of the fuel required.

Dutch air patrols reported no Japanese naval activity within 250 miles, so *Houston* and *Perth* left Batavia in the early afternoon, confident that they would be able to break through, evacuate the troops to Australia, and finally get much needed rest, repair, and re-

plenishment of supplies and ammunition. About 11 p.m., just before reaching Sunda Straits at the western end of Java, *Perth* sighted and fired upon several *Fubuki* class Japanese destroyers. Turning down into Bantam Bay, *Houston* and *Perth* found 55 transports already unloading troops and a running battle ensued.

*Houston* and *Perth* headed for the open sea and found waiting for them 2 aircraft carriers, 4 cruisers, 13 destroyers, and an unknown number of torpedo boats. This superior Japanese group was fresh from victory, having led the attack on Pearl Harbor the previous December. Despite the hopelessness of the situation, and despite being at the very end of their ammunition, the two cruisers took on the superior Japanese force in the proudest of naval tradition. So fierce was the battle put up by the *Houston* and *Perth* that, when questioning the survivors the next day, the Japanese did not believe them when they denied having battleships with them.

At about 11:30 p.m., the *Perth* took her fourth torpedo and went down. *Houston* fought on until shortly after midnight on the morning of March 1, 1942, when she took her fourth torpedo and lie dead in the water, out of ammunition, firerooms and powder magazines on fire, at the mercy of the Japanese. The Japanese formed a semicircle around *Houston*, turned searchlights on, and blasted her until she finally slid to her watery grave.

Of the 1,065-man crew, only 368 were to survive the sinking to be captured by the Japanese, many being machinegunned in the water during the night by torpedo boats. An additional 79 of the crew would die horrible deaths during their 3½ years as prisoners of war of the cruel Japanese. The survivors were used as slave labor in such places as Java, Singapore, Burma, Thailand, French Indochina, and Japan. Many worked on the infamous Burma-Thai death railroad portrayed in the movie "Bridge on the River Kwai."

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join in paying tribute to these brave men. They made the ultimate sacrifice for their country and should be remembered on this most solemn occasion.

FIFTY YEARS OF THE VOICE OF  
AMERICA

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 1992

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, beginning this week, the Voice of America [VOA] celebrates its 50th anniversary. Since its founding, VOA has played a vital role in promoting democracy and freedom around the world.

In February 1942, when VOA first began broadcasting, it pledged to its listeners that it would always tell the truth, whether good or bad. At first the news was mostly bad. The Axis Powers controlled large portions of Europe and East Asia, and the Allied forces were in retreat everywhere. But VOA stood out as a beacon of freedom and hope to those living under Axis occupation. When Allied forces emerged victorious in 1945, people who had lived under Axis occupation embraced the val-

ues of democracy and freedom and looked to the United States as the leader of the free nations and peoples of the world.

Unfortunately, the defeat of Nazi Germany and Japan gave way to the cold war. VOA combated Communist disinformation about the United States by telling those behind the Iron Curtain about American values, institutions, and U.S. foreign policy. In this way, VOA played an important role in the collapse of communism and the rise of democracy worldwide.

Now that the cold war is over, some people are saying that we don't need VOA, that the explosion of American culture and the spread of democratic values around the world makes VOA redundant and unnecessary. I strongly disagree.

While the collapse of communism is a positive development, it does not mean that the citizens of the former Communist States now enjoy full access to accurate and objective news and information. The media there are still learning how to function as free media should. Furthermore, there are still many parts of the world where people are denied access to objective news and information, particularly China, Cuba, Iran, and Iraq.

VOA not only provides objective news and information, it also educates its listeners about U.S. foreign policy positions and endeavors, plus American institutions and values. Although certain private U.S. media organizations, such as the Cable News Network and Time magazine, are developing a worldwide circulation, they cannot reach as large an audience as VOA can. Furthermore, while American pop culture is certainly spread around the globe, VOA can give foreign listeners a more in-depth look at who and what we Americans are.

In its December 1991 report, the President's task force on U.S. Government International Broadcasting recommended an expanded role for VOA in our post-cold-war international broadcasting policy. The task force believes that VOA needs the resources to speak with a stronger voice to the Middle East, Africa, and Asia, and the capability to target specific countries if necessary. VOA needs more funding, not less, for it to become a truly global broadcaster, able to carry out new tasks.

Finally, VOA is staffed by a great diversity of talented people from all over the world who came to America because they believe in what this Nation stands for and are committed to seeing democracy take root in their former homelands.

I am well aware that affairs programs appear to be a luxury in these times of recession and budget deficits. Nevertheless, the Voice of America, with a budget this year of around \$280 million, is one of our most cost-effective instruments for furthering American foreign policy goals and interests. I hope that the Congress, when considering funding levels for fiscal year 1993 programs, will give its full support to VOA.

TRIBUTE TO LT. COL. PAUL Q.  
TENHET II ON HIS RETIREMENT

HON. JAMES V. HANSEN

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 1992

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to pay tribute to a dedicated Army officer and great American, Lt. Col. Paul Q. Tenhet II, who will retire this month from the service after nearly 26 years.

Since July 1987, Lieutenant Colonel Tenhet has been responsible for the preservation of law and order as the director of security at Tooele Army Depot, UT. His many duties have included the coordination and supervision of all law enforcement and base security, oversight of intelligence and personnel/classified information, crime prevention, physical security, and investigations. Through the years, he has provided staff supervision and technical support for the subordinate depot activities security functions.

Lieutenant Colonel Tenhet has no equal in the area of security operations. Without question, he has set the highest standard of personal integrity and professional conduct. He has earned the admiration and respect of his subordinates through competent and direct personal example.

The officers and personnel at Tooele speak highly of Lieutenant Colonel Tenhet. They have told me that he is 100-percent reliable and trustworthy. During his time there, he has singlehandedly reshaped the security operations of the entire depot complex into one of the finest in the entire Army.

One of the best examples of this is that, even though Tooele's security requirements have drastically increased in recent years due to its chemical munitions demilitarization program, Lieutenant Colonel Tenhet streamlined the security force by 18 percent without compromising security. The morale and training of his force has improved dramatically under his tenure. In the process, he reduced operating costs by over \$1.1 million, thereby helping the depot to remain competitive.

It is difficult, Mr. Speaker, to comment adequately on an officer of Lt. Col. Paul Tenhet's caliber. He has given over 100 percent to the Army throughout his career. Lieutenant Colonel Tenhet's time in the service has been a credit, not only to himself, but to Tooele Army Depot and the entire U.S. Army. I wish him well in his future endeavors.

GROUP HEALTH PLAN FOR BOTH  
CURRENT AND FORMER EMPLOYEES  
OF AN EMPLOYER IN BANKRUPTCY  
PROCEEDINGS

HON. MARTY RUSSO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 1992

Mr. RUSSO. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to help prevent employees from losing their health insurance when their employer files for bankruptcy.

Under current law, employers providing health insurance are required to offer this in-

surance for up to 36 months to employees who have been laid off or had their hours reduced. Under these COBRA continuation provisions, the employee may have to pay the premium, but because the premium is based on a group rate, it is usually much cheaper than the premium they would otherwise have to pay for an individual health insurance policy.

Unfortunately, if an employer files for bankruptcy, in most instances the employer is exempt from the COBRA continuation provisions even though the employee would be responsible for the premium. For example, former employees of Midway Airlines not only lost their jobs when their employer recently filed for bankruptcy, they also immediately lost their health insurance.

My legislation would protect these employees. It would eliminate the exemption from COBRA continuation provisions for employers filing for bankruptcy. This means that employees of a business that declares bankruptcy would be able to continue their group plan health insurance.

TRIBUTE TO WORLD WAR II HERO  
MIKLOS SZALAY

HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 1992

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Miklos Szalay, a man I am proud to call my constituent. The story of his wartime bravery has been hidden from the world for 47 years. But now, as the cold war retreats into the history books, his courage and heroism is recognized even in his native Hungary.

In October 1944, Sgt. Arnold Silverstein of Baltimore was shot down over Hungary with his aircraft. Inside enemy territory the fate of this brave American Jew would have been sealed had his Nazi pursuers caught up with him. Yet he was able to elude his would-be captors and stay hidden until April 1945. Clearly, he did not act alone. Clearly, someone was watching over him and protecting him. That someone was Miklos Szalay and his family, who sheltered and hid this American soldier for 6 months while Nazi troops scoured the countryside for him.

As Szalay has said, "My father didn't like what the Germans did to the Jewish people. He didn't like the war." Still, who was this American to Miklos and his family? Why risk the wrath of the Wehrmacht and the Nazi troops who repeatedly came to the Szalay farm, particularly during the initial 10-day intensive search for Sergeant Silverstein? Later, prompted by seeing Miklos wearing a shirt made by his stepmother out of parachute material, soldiers captured and tortured Miklos to force him to admit his family was harboring an enemy pilot. He denied it, enduring the torture for the sake of a stranger. Thanks to Miklos and his family, the American pilot survived.

Nor was Sergeant Silverstein the only one rescued by Miklos and his family. In February 1945, a Hungarian Jewish refugee, Julius Kraus, escaped from a Nazi work camp and also hid at their farm.

Mr. Szalay has been honored by several American organizations. In 1985, the Air Force and the Jewish War Veterans of Massachusetts recognized his heroism. Letters or praise from various U.S. officials, including then-Vice President George Bush, are on his family room walls. But for the last 47 years, Miklos Szalay's heroic deeds have been untold and unrewarded by his native Hungary. Finally, last October, Hungarian President Arpad Goncz awarded him with a medal and certificate. Upon receiving the recognition Szalay declared, "We have a new government, and the new government's heart is in the right place."

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Miklos Szalay. Mr. Szalay makes us all humble. We cannot help but ask ourselves whether, if the need ever arose, we would have the same courage and selflessness as Miklos Szalay. He serves as a lesson to us all—in humanity, in compassion, and in bravery.

LET'S LISTEN TO VICTIMS, NOT  
CRIMINALS

HON. TOM CAMPBELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 1992

Mr. CAMPBELL of California. Mr. Speaker, the House barely passed a crime bill several weeks ago. The bill was clearly insufficient. The courts—charged with interpreting the law—have curbed excessive death penalty litigation and ridiculous appeals based on technicalities. The President—charged with enforcing the law—has proposed tough measures to fight crime. But the leadership of the Congress—charged with making new laws—has tried to turn back the clock on the war against crime.

Let's deal with just two issues, Mr. Speaker. First, habeas corpus. No one denies that accused persons deserve a full and fair adjudication of their cases. But when repeated appeals clog our system, when Federal courts continually have to review fair trials, and when courts have to open up long-settled criminal cases, our system of justice becomes a system of delaying justice.

We should adopt the President's "full and fair" adjudication standard.

Second, exclusionary rule reform. I have spoken about this before, but let me reiterate that courts should not hog-tie police who act in good faith in warrantless searches. Let anyone who disagrees with me read *United States versus De Leon Reyna*, involving a conscientious officer who caught a criminal with 1,200 pounds of cocaine. Let anyone who disagrees with me read *Illinois versus Rodriguez*, in which police—acting in reasonable reliance on the testimony of a battered and traumatized woman—arrested her attacker, who possessed cocaine. The Supreme Court allowed the evidence to be used—and we should make that approach part of our statutory law. Evidence obtained in good faith should be permitted to be used to convict criminals.

Mr. Speaker, the President asked us to pass a strong crime bill in the State of the



Union Address. Let's listen to victims, not criminals. Let's follow the President and truly fight crime.

#### INTRODUCTION OF INFANT MORTALITY AWARENESS DAY

#### HON. CLAUDE HARRIS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 1992

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a House joint resolution to designate May 10, 1992 as "Infant Mortality Awareness Day." It is my hope that this commemorative legislation will make more Americans aware of our Nation's deplorable infant mortality rate.

As a member of the Task Force on Infant Mortality in the House Sunbelt Caucus, I am pleased to be the primary sponsor of legislation to help our babies. This legislation is an important part of the task force's goal to educate and inform the public about infant mortality. It is a special honor that the task force has chosen me to lead the drive for this commemoration.

This is the third time that I have sponsored this resolution. I am pleased to announce that again this year, the rate for infant mortality for the United States has dropped again. For 1989, the infant mortality rate was 9.8 infant deaths per 1,000 live births, down from 10.0 in 1988. Every percentage point downward means that we, as a nation, are succeeding in saving more children.

Nonetheless, the statistics about infant mortality are indeed sobering. It is expected that more than 38,000 infants will likely die this year before their first birthday. Each death represents a personal tragedy for one family. In addition, the international ranking of the United States on infant mortality has declined from sixth in the 1950's to 24th in 1989. While other nations have improved their standing, the United States has fallen farther behind.

When I first came to Congress, my home State of Alabama had one of the highest infant mortality rates in our country. Today, with the help of dedicated individuals, Alabama's rate is much lower. I would like to especially commend the efforts of Dr. Sandra Hullett and her staff at West Alabama Health Services in Greene County, AL for a job well done. I believe we need to redouble our efforts to ensure that fewer babies die.

One of the most promising solutions may be the Federal involvement in a new idea called the "Healthy Start Program." Birmingham, AL was recently chosen as a test site for the program. The idea of the initiative is to concentrate Federal resources in either a rural or urban setting where infant mortality rates are more than twice the national average. It is hoped that this increased funding will succeed in getting expectant mothers to seek prenatal treatment early during their pregnancy.

Finally, our Nation needs to ensure that healthy babies are a priority. For every dollar spent on prenatal care on high risk mothers, there can be a savings of more than \$3. In many cases the initial investment by the State and Federal Government can be expensive. However, providing preventive care can yield

savings from high risk infants. The expansion of the Medicaid Program to cover pregnant women and their infants up to 135 percent of the Federal poverty level will certainly help to ensure more care for our neediest citizens.

I hope this educational effort will make this year's Mother's Day a special day for our Nation's infants. The birth of healthy babies to healthy mothers should be the goal of all Americans.

#### WHITE RIVER VALLEY HIGH SCHOOL

#### HON. FRANK McCLOSKEY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 1992

Mr. McCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this time to commend the efforts of Mr. Don Terrell's senior class at White River Valley High School. During the 1991-92 school year, these 22 seniors have spent their week-ends volunteering their labor to improve their community.

The program was initiated by Mr. Terrell in the hopes of easing the adjustment to a newer and larger school. What began in the teacher's senior English class as an extra credit program soon expanded to all of his classes. In the first year of the program, students volunteered 135 hours of their time for community service. This year, they hope to double that output by donating 300 hours.

Some of their activities have included working in the Monroe County Community Kitchen, assisting the Greene County Shrine Club and helping citizens with mental disabilities in Bloomington. Last fall, these young men and women cleaned yards for the area's senior citizens, donating over 50 hours of their time for senior citizens in and around Worthington. At Christmas, the students launched a food drive that ultimately donated 500 items to the area Salvation Army. This spring, the students will return to the Monroe County Community Kitchen and will be visiting an area nursing home and attempt to establish a reading program with the patients.

Furthermore, these students have come from many different backgrounds—some are members of the National Honor Society, one is married, one lives independently, and many are from broken homes. And because White River Valley High is the consolidation of three rural schools, some students have travelled over 30 miles to participate in the program. Despite these personal and geographical obstacles, these students have continued to make a difference in the lives of others.

In a time when our Nation's students are threatened by the increase in schoolyard violence and substance abuse, the work of the seniors at White River Valley High should serve as an indication of the promise our Nation's youth possesses, and the greatness they can achieve. We should applaud these efforts, and wish them continued success in the future.

#### A TRIBUTE TO COL. ROBERT R. ZOGLMAN

#### HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 1992

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to inform the Congress of the imminent retirement of Col. Robert R. Zogelman, a truly outstanding soldier of the U.S. Army. Colonel Zogelman has served this Nation faithfully and honorably for over 28 years. A native of Wisconsin, he enlisted in the Army and began his Service in the Intelligence Corps. While serving in Japan he applied for Officer Candidate School and was commissioned a second lieutenant of artillery. During the next 10 years, he served in a number of troop-leading assignments that took him to the Republic of Vietnam, Fort Campbell, KY, Fort Sill, OK, and for 5 years to Germany.

After a tour in Washington, Bob served as a battalion executive officer in the Republic of Korea and subsequently as the commander of the 3d Field Artillery Battalion, 1st Field Artillery Regiment, 2d Armored Division, Fort Hood, TX. Bob has served the last 6 years in the Washington area and for the last 4 years has been Chief of the Army Liaison Office to the Appropriations Committees. During that time the Army has been well served by this outstanding soldier's actions.

He has been no small part of a great number of the historic actions that have faced our country, not the least of which were Operations Just Cause and Desert Storm. On behalf of the Congress and the Nation, I wish to express my thanks to Colonel Zogelman and his family and wish him the best as he embarks on a new career.

#### TRIBUTE TO NATIONAL FOOTBALL FOUNDATION SACRAMENTO VALLEY CHAPTER'S SCHOLAR ATHLETES OF THE YEAR

#### HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 1992

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to 10 high school and 3 college members of the Sacramento community upon their acceptance as this year's National Football Foundation Sacramento Valley Chapter's Scholar Athletes of the year. These outstanding individuals deserve to be recognized for their dedication to the pursuit of excellence not only in their sport but also in their academic undertakings.

This ceremony will recognize the achievements of a very elite group of outstanding student athletes in the Sacramento Valley area. The 3 college students: Jason Edwards, University of the Pacific; Eric Palmberg, California State University, Sacramento; Michael Shepherd, University of California, Davis; along with the 10 high school students: Eric Belding, Bear River High School; Byron Deeter, El Camino High School; Eric Frostad, Roseville High School; Tim Griffin, Jesuit High School;

James Kidd, Elk Grove High School; Brian Marlette, Oak Ridge High School; Joe McKeen, Cordova High School; Zachary Stassi, Jesuit High School; Mike Stathem, Del Campo High School; Joseph Tanner, River City High School; and Eric Tension, Roseville High School are to be congratulated for their outstanding achievements. It is through their commitment and skill that these individuals have made significant contributions to the entire Sacramento community.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the 1992 scholar-athletes for their many accomplishments. I am sure that my colleagues join me in saluting these invaluable members of the National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame for their expertise and their sportsmanship. It is through their hard work and sacrifice that these young men have met the challenge of excelling in two different environments head-on. I extend my best wishes for their continued success in all their future endeavors.

#### REQUEST FOR COSPONSORS OF RESOLUTION PROCLAIMING 1992 AS COLUMBIA RIVER BICENTEN- NIAL YEAR

**HON. LES AU COIN**

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 1992

Mr. AU COIN. Mr. Speaker, in this year of the Quincentennial of Christopher Columbus's voyages, many of us may not realize that some of us here today might be sitting in Parliament in Ottawa were it not for the 17th century Yankee merchant seaman, Capt. Robert Gray.

During negotiations between Great Britain and the United States over settlement of the boundary dispute between the United States and Canada, Captain Gray's charts of his voyage up the Great River of the West—a river he named after his ship the Columbia in 1792—provided a powerful argument for the American claim to the Pacific Northwest. We won, and today the National Government of the old Oregon Country sits in Washington, DC as we do.

Captain Gray, sailing out of Boston, was not only the first American to carry the U.S. flag around the world. He was the first to cross the hazardous Columbia River bar on May 11, 1792. This epochal event merits national observance of its bicentennial year. Captain Gray's sailing is a significant part of our national historic heritage and has too long been neglected in our legacy of publicly recognized turning points that made this Nation what it is today.

As a member of the Pacific Northwest delegation sponsoring this legislation, I cordially invite my colleagues to join us in recognizing this historic event by becoming co-sponsors of our Joint Resolution requesting the President proclaim 1992 as Columbia River Bicentennial Year and May 11, 1992 as Captain Robert Gray Day.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE BREAST- FEEDING PROMOTION ACT OF 1992

**HON. SUSAN MOLINARI**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 1992

Ms. MOLINARI. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure today to introduce the Breastfeeding Promotion Act of 1992. The bill I am introducing will authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to utilize private funding to conduct a national campaign and educational program on breastfeeding. The conduct of the national campaign will depend upon an infusion of funds and in-kind contributions from the private sector.

This campaign is appropriately coordinated by the Secretary of Agriculture as he administers the special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children [WIC]. Along with most of my colleagues in the House, I have been a strong supporter of the WIC Program. WIC has proven to be a cost-effective program that provides supplemental foods and nutrition education to low-income pregnant, postpartum, and breastfeeding women, infants, and young children up to 5 years of age who are found to be at nutritional risk.

Passage of the Breastfeeding Promotion Act is an important step toward reaching our national health goals. As you know, breastfeeding is the most convenient, economical, and beneficial way of feeding infants. It provides benefits for both the physical and emotional health of infants as well as their mothers.

The benefits for infants include protection from ear infections, diarrhea, and respiratory illnesses through the immunologic properties of breastmilk. Breastmilk is also the most complete and most easily digestible source of nutrition for infants.

The benefits for mothers include enhanced self-esteem, more rapid postpartum recovery, and the creation of a special bond between mother and infant. Breastfeeding is also convenient because it requires no heating, mixing, or sterilization, and is less expensive than bottle feeding.

The Surgeon General and the leaders of the major health professional organizations have all endorsed breastfeeding as the preferred method of infant feeding.

Despite the advantages, only 54 percent of U.S. mothers in the general population were breastfeeding at hospital discharge, and 21 percent were breastfeeding at 5 to 6 months of age in 1988. The rates are even lower for WIC mothers. The current target for the U.S. population, as recently stated by the Surgeon General as one of her objectives for the year 2000, is to increase to at least 75 percent the proportion of mothers who breastfeed their babies in the early postpartum period, and increase to at least 50 percent the proportion who continue breastfeeding until their babies are 5 to 6 months old.

The reasons why women do not breastfeed are varied, but experience from past or ongoing breastfeeding promotion activities in several States has demonstrated that breastfeeding initiation and duration can be in-

creased significantly. However, past breastfeeding promotion activities have concentrated primarily on professional and paraprofessional training in lactation management skills, and on individual counseling. One of the key issues about breastfeeding is that it is often misunderstood and perceived as being socially unacceptable. A national media campaign would help to counter some of those negative perceptions.

The purpose of the campaign is to increase awareness of, and knowledge about, breastfeeding as the preferred method of infant feeding among the general public; to foster the creation of a positive public climate with respect to the acceptability of breastfeeding; to increase awareness of health providers, policymakers, employers, educators, and community groups of ways in which they can promote breastfeeding; and to foster the creation of institutional mechanisms to continue breastfeeding promotion at the State and local levels after the campaign ends.

Mr. Speaker, I ask for the support from all my colleagues for the swift passage of this important legislation.

#### RECOGNIZING IMAD BABA OF HUMBLE, TX

**HON. JACK FIELDS**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 1992

Mr. FIELDS. Mr. Speaker, Parade magazine recently announced its all-America high school soccer team, and I am pleased that an outstanding young man living in my congressional district—Imad Baba—was again named to that team.

Imad, a midfielder on Humble High School's soccer team, is only a high school junior—and yet, this year was the third consecutive year in which he was named to Parade's all-America high school soccer team. And in fact, Imad was named not only to the magazine's all-America team, he was named Parade's player of the year. If, as we all hope, Imad is named to the magazine's all-America team next year, he will be the first athlete ever to be named to a Parade all-America high school team 4 years in a row.

In an article published in a recent issue of Parade magazine, Imad's soccer coach, Lanny Morton, was quoted as saying:

What makes Imad such a great player—more than his technical skill with the ball—is his uncanny field sense. He knows what's going on all the time: Where the opponent is weak, where to exploit the defense, where his teammates are located. This ability led to his scoring half of our total goal production last year, when he was a sophomore.

Parade pointed out that this is why Imad was voted the most valuable offensive player in his district last year by opposing coaches.

Mr. Speaker, let me say that I am doubly pleased with the richly deserved recognition that has been accorded to Imad because not only does he reside in my congressional district, he also attends my alma mater—Humble High School.

I appreciate this opportunity, Mr. Speaker, to salute this amazing young man, and I know



that you and all of my colleagues join with me in wishing him continued success, both in the classroom as well as on the soccer field, in the coming year. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

IN RECOGNITION OF ROBERT W. MASHBURN, PROGRESSIVE FARMER'S 1992 MAN OF THE YEAR IN SERVICE TO MISSISSIPPI AGRICULTURE

HON. MIKE PARKER

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 1992

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Speaker, today I stand in the Halls of Congress, in the people's Chamber, to speak in honor of a great citizen of my State, Robert W. Mashburn.

Robert Mashburn is a true gentleman farmer whose love of the land is reflected in his devotion to its protection. He actually works the land in his operation of a model family farm in Bolton, MS. Robert is widely recognized as one of Mississippi's best conservation farmers. He is a pioneer in the production of low-tillage cotton, which greatly enhances the productivity of erodible land. He carefully follows a conservation plan in maximizing the yield from sloping, highly erodible land. He has made substantial investment in his farmland, including miles of terraces and other water-retention structures, in an honest cultivation of the soil.

Robert has been active in numerous professional farming organizations. He served as president of the Mississippi Soybean Association and is active with the American Soybean Association. He was president of the county farm bureau and works with the Mississippi and American Farm Bureau. He is also involved with the Southern Cotton Ginners Association, the National Cotton Council, and the Mississippi Cattlemen's Association. He was, in addition to this year's honor, named Mississippi Farmer of the Year for 1991 by the Mississippi Agri-News Network.

It is indeed a pleasure and an honor to recognize the achievements of Robert W. Mashburn. Please join with me in extending congratulations to this honored citizen of Mississippi.

A TRIBUTE TO REV. MANUEL T. SANCHEZ

HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 1992

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, only on a rare occasion do I rise to pay tribute to any one individual. But in regard to Rev. Manuel T. Sanchez, I do so without any hesitation. I am proud to take this opportunity to take the floor to say a few words about Rev. Manuel T. Sanchez and his life's labor at the Antioch Pentecostal Church.

Manuel Sanchez was born in Puerto Rico on February 25, 1907. His faithful wife Pilar and he were blessed with 15 children. In 1927 he traveled to the United States with the inten-

tion of studying medicine, but in 1932 he decided to dedicate his life to the church.

On February 5, 1933, Manuel Sanchez received the blessing of funding and pasturing the Spanish Pentecostal Church. From this church, which later became the Antioch Pentecostal Church, many prominent ministers received their inspiration. Reverend Sanchez served his church ministry for 56 illustrious years and led it with an unsurpassed love and devotion.

In addition to his labor in his own church ministry, Reverend Sanchez dedicated himself to the founding of the Spanish Eastern District of the Assemblies of God. Adopting the idea of "Sweet Fellowship" as his motto, Reverend Sanchez practiced what he preached in his relationships with his fellow ministers. Reverend Sanchez served as the president of the Spanish Eastern District and was the great pioneer in enabling it to grow to what it is today.

Despite the great efforts Reverend Sanchez devoted to the Spanish Eastern District, when his obligations would have required he leave Antioch Pentecostal Church to devote full time to the council, his dedication to Antioch prevailed. Reverend Sanchez's tremendous love for Antioch made this an easy choice.

In March 1986, Reverend Sanchez retired and was awarded the title of "Pastor Emeritus." He died on October 24, 1991, leaving behind Antioch as a memory of his accomplishments. Today it is clear that the lessons of his life of good deeds and devotion to the church are carried on by the leadership of Rev. Manuel A. Alvarez.

I am proud to recognize the memory of Reverend Sanchez before my colleagues and fellow citizens.

TRIBUTE TO MR. ERIC ROBERT GREITENS

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 1992

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to acknowledge an outstanding young man in the First Congressional District of Missouri, Mr. Eric Robert Greitens, a student at Parkway North High School in St. Louis, MO.

Eric has been selected as a regional recipient of the sixth annual Amateur Athletic Union/Mars Milky Way High School All-American Award, which recognizes four young men and four young women for their exceptional scholastic, athletic and community service achievements. Eric was chosen from over 13,000 high school seniors nominated nationwide. As a regional recipient, Eric will be awarded a \$10,000 scholarship to the college of his choice from M&M/Mars.

In recognition of his academic excellence, discipline and dedication, I enter the name of Eric Robert Greitens into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as one of the outstanding young men and future leaders of America.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4,

1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, February 27, 1992, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

FEBRUARY 28

9:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Communications Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1200, to establish a goal for the development of a nationwide broadband communications system by the year 2015, to promote the efficient deployment of technologies capable of supporting multiple communications uses, and to permit local telephone companies to provide video programming, subject to specified anti-monopoly safeguards, and related issues.

SR-253

9:30 a.m.

Armed Services

To hold hearings on inventory management in the Department of Defense.

SD-192

10:00 a.m.

Finance

Social Security and Family Policy Subcommittee

To hold hearings on alleged illegal intrusions into personal Social Security records.

SD-215

Foreign Relations

To resume hearings to examine the strategic nuclear reduction in a post-cold war world.

SD-419

MARCH 2

2:00 p.m.

Armed Services

To hold hearings on military strategy, roles and missions, and United States force levels for Europe.

SD-192

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the nominations of Robert C. Frasure, of West Virginia, to be Ambassador to Estonia, Darryl Norman Johnson, of Washington, to be Ambassador to Lithuania, and Ints M. Silins, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to Latvia.

SD-419

## MARCH 3

9:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Navy posture, and Marine Corps posture.  
SD-192

9:30 a.m.  
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry  
To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the national school lunch program.  
SR-332

Veterans' Affairs  
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.  
345 Cannon Building

Special on Aging  
To hold hearings to examine the effects of fuel assistance and housing reductions on the elderly.  
SD-628

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Agricultural Research Service, the Cooperative State Research Service, and the Extension Service.  
SD-138

Finance  
Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation to encourage economic growth and recovery.  
SD-215

Foreign Relations  
To resume hearings on strategic nuclear reduction in a post-cold war world, focusing on the future of arms control.  
SD-419

Joint Economic  
To resume hearings to examine the 1992 economic report of the President and the nation's economic outlook.  
SD-G50

2:00 p.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Communications Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 1101, to require the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to prescribe standards for AM stereo radio broadcasting, an FCC rulemaking proposal relating to radio ownership rules, and other related issues.  
SR-253

2:30 p.m.  
Appropriations  
Foreign Operations Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for foreign assistance, focusing on multilateral development banks.  
SD-138

Energy and Natural Resources  
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 1755, to reform the concessions policies of the National Park Service.  
SD-366

MARCH 4

9:30 a.m.  
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs  
To hold joint hearings with the Joint Economic Committee's Subcommittee

on Technology and National Security on the overall competitiveness of the U.S. economy.  
SD-538

Joint Economic  
Technology and National Security Subcommittee  
To hold joint hearings with the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs on the overall competitiveness of the U.S. economy.  
SD-538

10:00 a.m.  
Environment and Public Works  
Water Resources, Transportation, and Infrastructure Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine water resources infrastructure needs and impacts.  
SD-406

Foreign Relations  
Business meeting, to mark up S. Con. Res. 70, to express U.S. support for the protection of the African elephant, S. Con. Res. 80, concerning democratic changes in Zaire, S. Con. Res. 89, concerning the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, to consider the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Ex. E, 95th Congress, 2nd Session), and pending nominations.  
SD-419

Labor and Human Resources  
To hold hearings to examine comprehensive health reform proposals.  
SD-430

Joint Economic  
To hold hearings to examine United States agricultural competitiveness and how current trade talks might affect the farm industry.  
B-352 Rayburn Building

2:00 p.m.  
Armed Services  
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Defense and the future year defense plan, focusing on the unified commands military strategy and operational requirements.  
SR-222

Foreign Relations  
European Affairs Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine U.S. policy toward Yugoslavia.  
SD-419

Select on Intelligence  
To resume hearings on S. 2198, to reorganize the United States intelligence community to provide for the improved management and execution of United States intelligence activities.  
SH-216

## MARCH 5

9:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Army posture.  
SD-192

9:30 a.m.  
Armed Services  
To continue hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Defense and the future year defense plan, focusing on the unified commands military strategy and operational requirements.  
SR-222

Environment and Public Works  
Environmental Protection Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, focusing on recycling provisions.  
SD-406

Veterans' Affairs  
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the Paralyzed Veterans of America, the Blinded Veterans of America, WWI Veterans, Military Order of the Purple Heart, Association of the United States Army, Retired Officers Association, and Vietnam Veterans of America.  
345 Cannon Building

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of State.  
S-146, Capitol

Appropriations  
Transportation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the Office of Inspector General.  
SD-138

Foreign Relations  
To resume hearings on strategic nuclear reduction in a post-cold war world, focusing on arms control.  
SD-419

Joint Economic  
To hold hearings to examine new approaches to restructure the public sector to deliver more for less.  
2359 Rayburn Building

2:00 p.m.  
Appropriations  
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Consumer Product Safety Commission, the Office of Consumer Affairs, and the Consumer Information Center.  
SD-116

Energy and Natural Resources  
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee  
To resume hearings on S. 1755, to reform the concessions policies of the National Park Service.  
SD-366

Select on Intelligence  
To hold hearings on the nomination of Vice Adm. William O. Studeman, U.S. Navy, to be Deputy Director of Central Intelligence, and to have the rank of Admiral while so serving.  
SH-216

MARCH 6

9:30 a.m.  
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry  
Agricultural Research and General Legislation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on the alternative uses of agricultural commodities, focusing on impediments to commercialization.  
SR-332

Joint Economic  
To hold hearings on the employment-unemployment situation for February.  
SD-628



## MARCH 17

9:30 a.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Science, Technology, and Space Sub-  
committee  
To hold hearings to examine an overview  
of NASA's budget for fiscal year 1993.  
SR-253

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Agriculture and Related Agencies Sub-  
committee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget es-  
timates for fiscal year 1993 for the De-  
partment of Agriculture, focusing on  
the Food and Nutrition Service, and  
the Human Nutrition Information  
Service.  
SD-138

## MARCH 18

9:30 a.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Science, Technology, and Space Sub-  
committee  
To hold hearings to examine NASA's  
space station and launch issues.  
SR-253

Select on Indian Affairs  
To resume oversight hearings on the im-  
plementation of the Indian Gaming  
Regulatory Act (IGRA).  
SH-216

## MARCH 19

9:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Sub-  
committee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget es-  
timates for fiscal year 1993 for the Na-  
tional Science Foundation, and the Of-  
fice of Science Technology Policy.  
SD-124

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary  
Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget es-  
timates for fiscal year 1993 for the De-  
partment of Justice.  
S-146, Capitol

Appropriations  
Transportation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget es-  
timates for fiscal year 1993 for the Fed-  
eral Highway Administration, Depart-  
ment of Transportation.  
SD-138

## MARCH 20

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Agriculture and Related Agencies Sub-  
committee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget es-  
timates for fiscal year 1993 for the De-  
partment of Agriculture, focusing on  
the Farmers Home Administration, the  
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation,  
the Rural Electrification Administra-  
tion, and the Rural Development Ad-  
ministration.  
SD-138

## MARCH 25

9:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Sub-  
committee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget es-  
timates for fiscal year 1993 for the  
Neighborhood Reinvestment Corpora-

tion, and the National Credit Union  
Administration.  
SD-116

Select on Indian Affairs  
To hold hearings on S. 1752, to provide  
for the development, enhancement, and  
recognition of Indian tribal courts.  
SR-485

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary  
Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget es-  
timates for fiscal year 1993 for the Fed-  
eral Communications Commission, and  
the Securities and Exchange Commis-  
sion.  
S-146, Capitol

Appropriations  
Transportation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget es-  
timates for fiscal year 1992 for the Na-  
tional Highway Traffic Safety Admin-  
istration, and the Research and Special  
Programs Administration, both of the  
Department of Transportation.  
SD-138

## MARCH 26

9:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Sub-  
committee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget es-  
timates for fiscal year 1993 for the En-  
vironmental Protection Agency, and  
the Council on Environmental Quality.  
SD-G50

Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Consumer Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 664, to require  
that health warnings be included in al-  
coholic beverage advertisements.  
SR-253

## MARCH 27

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Agriculture and Related Agencies Sub-  
committee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget es-  
timates for fiscal year 1993 for the De-  
partment of Agriculture, focusing on  
the Animal and Plant Inspection Ser-  
vice, the Food Safety and Inspection  
Service, and the Agricultural Market-  
ing Service.  
SD-138

## APRIL 1

9:30 a.m.  
Select on Indian Affairs  
To hold hearings on proposed legislation  
to authorize funds for programs of the  
Indian Health Care Improvement Act.  
SR-485

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary  
Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget es-  
timates for fiscal year 1993 for the De-  
partment of Commerce.  
S-146, Capitol

## APRIL 2

9:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Sub-  
committee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget es-  
timates for fiscal year 1993 for the Fed-

eral Deposit Insurance Corporation,  
and the Resolution Trust Corporation.  
SD-116

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Transportation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget es-  
timates for fiscal year 1993 for the Na-  
tional Transportation Safety Board.  
SD-138

## APRIL 3

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Agriculture and Related Agencies Sub-  
committee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget es-  
timates for fiscal year 1993 for the De-  
partment of Agriculture, focusing on  
the Agricultural Stabilization and Con-  
servation Service, the Foreign Agricul-  
tural Service, the General Sales Man-  
ager, and the Soil Conservation Ser-  
vice.  
SD-138

## APRIL 7

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Agriculture and Related Agencies Sub-  
committee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget es-  
timates for fiscal year 1993 for the De-  
partment of Agriculture, focusing on  
the Commodity Futures Trading Com-  
mission, the Food and Drug Adminis-  
tration, the Farm Credit Administra-  
tion, and the Farm Credit System As-  
sistance Board.  
SD-138

Appropriations  
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary  
Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget es-  
timates for fiscal year 1993 for the Fed-  
eral Bureau of Investigation, and the  
Drug Enforcement Administration, De-  
partment of Justice.  
S-146, Capitol

## APRIL 8

9:30 a.m.  
Veterans' Affairs  
To hold joint hearings with the House  
Committee on Veterans' Affairs to re-  
view the legislative recommendations  
of the AMVETS, American Ex-POWs,  
Jewish War Veterans, Non-Commis-  
sioned Officers Association, National  
Association for Uniformed Services,  
and Society of Military Widows.  
SD-106

## APRIL 9

9:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Sub-  
committee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget es-  
timates for fiscal year 1993 for the Na-  
tional Aeronautics and Space Adminis-  
tration.  
SD-G50

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary  
Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget es-  
timates for fiscal year 1993 for the Na-  
tional Oceanic and Atmospheric Ad-  
ministration, and the Small Business  
Administration.  
S-146, Capitol

## Appropriations

## Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for Amtrak, and the Federal Railroad Administration, Department of Transportation.

SD-138

APRIL 29

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

## Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the U.S. Information Agency, and the Board for International Broadcasting.

S-146, Capitol

APRIL 30

9:30 a.m.

## Appropriations

## VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

SD-G50

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

## Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Federal Transit Agency, and the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority.

SD-138

MAY 7

9:30 a.m.

## Appropriations

## VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Veterans Affairs, and the Court of Veterans Affairs.

SD-124

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

## Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Transportation.

SD-138

MAY 14

9:30 a.m.

## Appropriations

## VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

SD-124

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

## Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation.

SD-138

MAY 21

9:30 a.m.

## Appropriations

## VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the National Community Service, and the Points of Light Foundation.

SD-116

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

## Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the General Accounting Office.

SD-138

MAY 22

9:30 a.m.

## Appropriations

## VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development and certain related agencies.

SD-138

## POSTPONEMENTS

FEBRUARY 27

10:00 a.m.

## Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 1993 for the Environmental Protection Agency.

SD-406